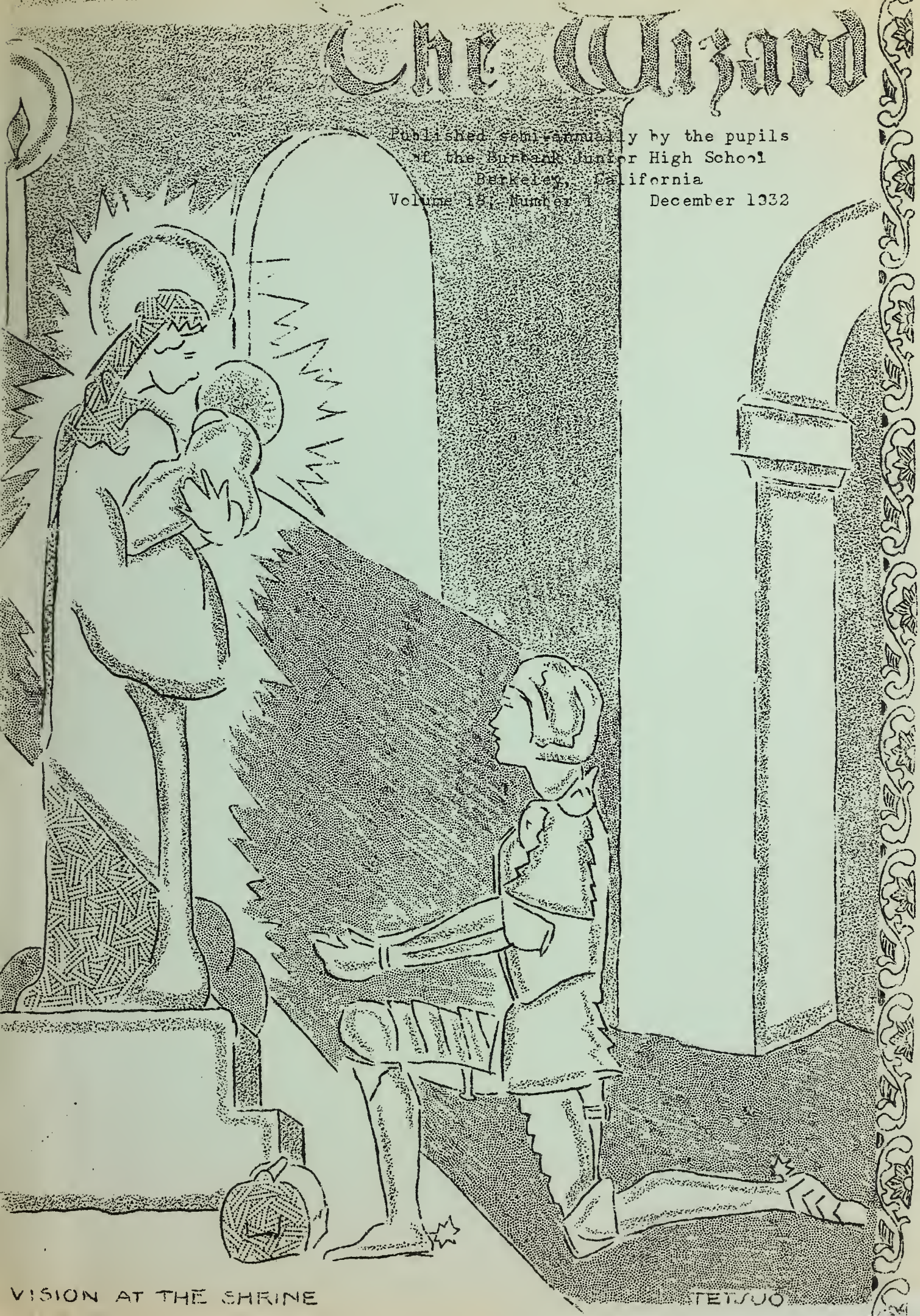
WIZARD

The Wizard

Published semi-annually by the pupils
of the Burbank Junior High School
Berkeley, California
Volume 18, Number 1 December 1932



VISION AT THE SHRINE

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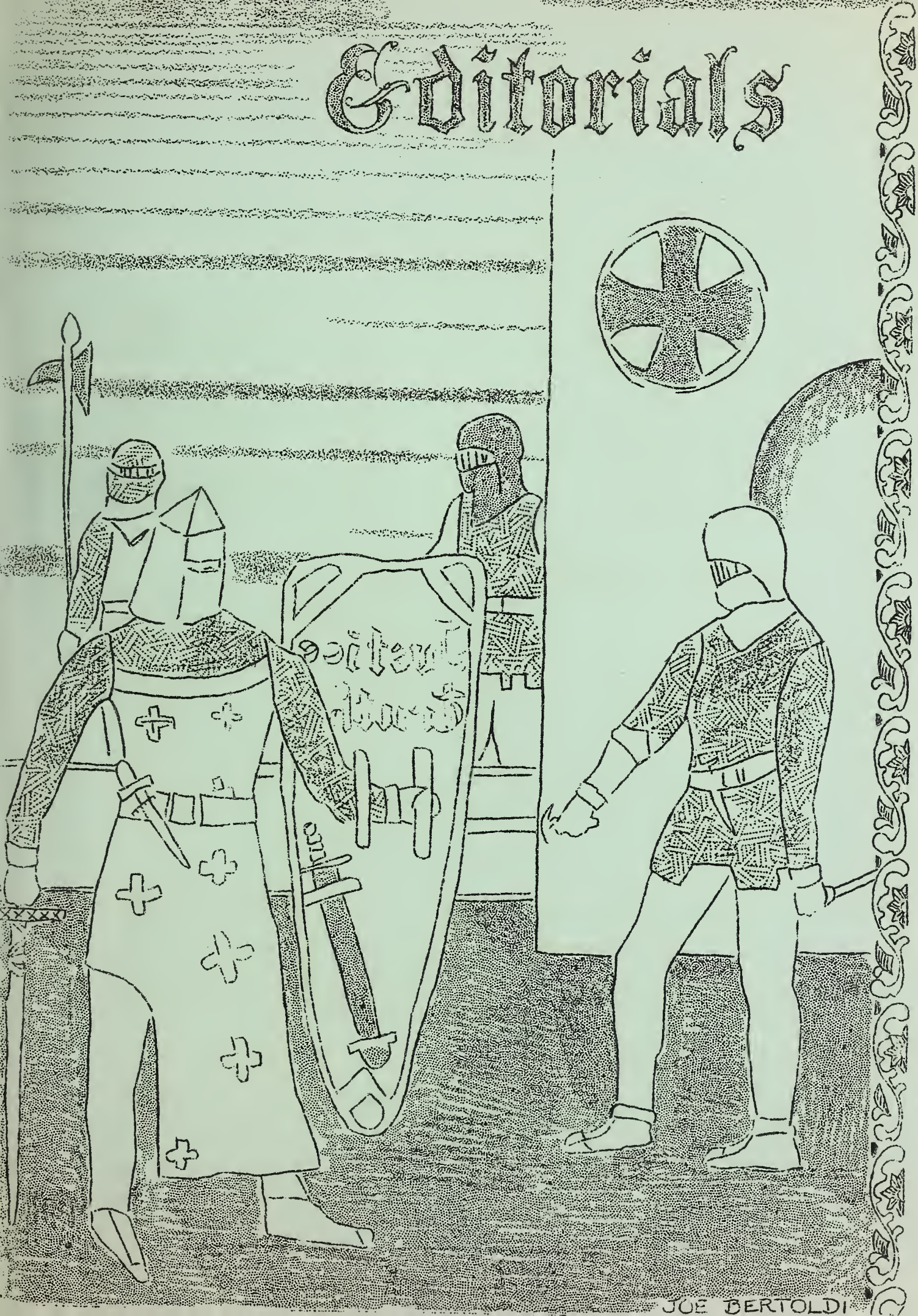
Editorials



JOE BERTOLDI

WIZARD STAFF

Literary Editor	Inez Kosty
Business Manager	Mildred Becker
Art Staff	Seventh Grade

ADVISORY EDITORS

H9y'	Inez Kosty	L8y"	Margaret Bertlin
H9y"	Kenneth Matheson	L8z'	Robert Greer
H9z'	Astrid Waidtlow	H7y'	Mary Brownlee
L9y'	Harry Cook	H7y"	Dorothy Lane
L9y"	Jean McEvoy	H7z'	Harold Murphy
L9z'	Wilma Morrison	L7y'	Herbert Luddon
H8y'	Helen Johnson	L7y"	Etta Hutchison
H8y"	Owen Foster	L7z'	Miriam Haglund
H8z'	Esther DeLuchi	L7z"	Josephine Cuniberti
H8z"	Bryan Ellam	S7G	Violet Cornetti

L8y' Phyllis Helston

FACULTY SECTION CHAIRMEN:	Administrative	Mr. Standley
	Arithmetic and Algebra	Mrs. Skimmings
	Art Crafts	Mrs. Most
	Athletics	Mrs. Murphy
	Editorial, Humor	Miss Streightif
	English	Miss Albee
	History	Mrs. Bennett
	Library	Miss McAllister
	Music	Mrs. Rhodes
	Science	Miss Cameron
	Shops	Mr. Frick
	Typing	Mrs. Tomsen

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Mildred Becker, Fanena Bernardi, Phyllis Bertram, Fern Bohan
Mary Bonanno, Jean Campbell, Lillian Clute, Richard Dawson
June Dixon, Mabel Flaming, Annie Fuhrman, Helen Giorno
Clellia Hendricks, Vivian Hudson, Marjorie Jacobsen, Bethel Jones
Sigrid Kurki, Kenneth Matheson, Elizabeth McGrath, Soledad Miranda
Marguerite O'Brien, Anna Pedersen, John Pacheco, Margaret Speer

FACULTY COMMITTEE:	Literary	Myra I. Streightif
	Art	Louisa Santos
	Photography	Virma Glover, A. L. McDermont
	Subscriptions	Jean E. Skimmings

A NEW "WIZARD"

Have you noticed the difference in our new "Wizard"? It includes several departments, some of which have never appeared in the "Wizard" before. Some of the new sections concern the following subjects: arithmetic, science, typing, and music. Each composition sent in is classified under a distinct department. This enables one to find various compositions easily. This unusual "Wizard" gives every class an opportunity to participate in the making of our term book, and we believe this new style will be popular. We hope you will like it as well as you have liked the past ones, because we hope to have all the future "Wizards" in this form. --Inez Kosty H9y'

OUR COVER

In the Middle Ages all of the books were printed by hand. They were called manuscripts. Even the pictures in books were made by hand. Later on they invented wood blocks to print by. The part that is carved out is done by sharp instruments; then the part that is left alone is the picture. Our "Wizard" cover is a block print drawn and cut by Tetsuo Takayanagi of the H7y' class. Mr. Marker, the printing teacher of Edison School, printed it for us. We are grateful to him for his kindness, and we appreciate his artistic work. --Robert Harrison L7y'

LOYALTY

A knight was required to be loyal and brave. To be loyal means to be true or faithful. He was true to his church. Ivanhoe was loyal to King Richard. He defended his king when his king was not able to defend himself. A knight would give his life for his king.

We can be loyal to our country, to our friends, our church, our families and our school. We can show our loyalty to our country by obeying its laws. We can show our loyalty to our friends by defending them against slander, by sharing their troubles, and by encouraging them. We can show our loyalty to our church by our regular attendance, and our obedience to its laws. We can show our loyalty to our families by our obedience, helpfulness, love, readiness to defend and to live up to their good reputations. We can show our loyalty to our school by our obedience to its laws, by courtesy, and fair play.

Today we have just as much opportunity to be loyal as the knights of the Middle Ages had. --The Staff

A KNIGHT IS FRIENDLY

A knight is a friend at all times, no matter what the conditions are. He is a friend to animals, especially the ones that have been hurt or are helpless. He is a friend to a fallen foe on the battlefield and should be willing to do anything asked. A knight is a friend to all persons and is always ready to help. He is the most helpful and friendly to the youngest and the oldest. To be friendly a knight must try not to make enemies no matter what others say. We could be friendly in a little different way, even though there are no wars, and I think that everybody should practice being friendly.

--Robert Greer L8z'

THERE SHOULD BE KNIGHTS TODAY

In the middle ages the organization of knighthood was a symbol of the spirit and aims which distinguished the knights of those times. It taught them the best ideals, both moral and social, which the times could understand. A knight of old protected the ladies and orphans, was good to the old, never slandered or lied, and tried to live in harmony with his fellow men.

Today, while we haven't what are known as knights, the spirit should still exist, and the practice of those virtues which were the mark of the knights should prevail among our young people.

To be true and loyal, kind and generous, brave and honest, is to be a true knight.

--Jean McEvoy L9y'

TRUTHFULNESS

When knights were brave and loyal they were also true. No true knight would fail his king or friends by slandering them. He would always be true to his church and would help when needed. He would sooner die than betray his country into the hands of its enemies. No move of his would remain unknown to his family.

Today, also, truthfulness should be an unwritten law in the hearts of most people. No true knight of our day would give, in time of war, information valuable to the enemies. He would be true to his church and wouldn't hoard money that could be used for its necessities. Slander of his friends would remain unspoken if he possessed any such thought. He would be true to his family by helping them in every way. None of these things would he neglect.

Though many hold such good laws in their minds, others attempt to kill these ideals. If knights are true none can change their minds and thus there remain many knights of today.

--Helen Johnson H8y'

Administration

CONFERRING KNIGHTHOOD
ROSE MARY PITMAN H7

Principal	Mr. L. L. Standley
Secretary	Mrs. Eila Smith
Counselors	Miss Glover, Mrs. Golden, Mrs. Tomsen
Attendance	Mrs. Rhodes
School Librarian	Miss McAllister
School Nurse	Miss Erickson
English	Miss Albee, Mrs. Golden, Mrs. V. Martin Mrs. Mead, Miss Santos, Miss Streightif Miss Truman, Mrs. Waugh
History	Mrs. Bennett, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Golden Mrs. V. Martin, Mrs. Mead, Mr. McCaleb Miss Robinson, Mrs. Skimmings Miss Streightif, Mrs. Waugh
Mathematics	Miss Gilbert, Miss Glover, Miss D. Martin Mrs. Mead, Mr. McCaleb, Miss Robinson Mrs. Skimmings, Mr. Wolfenden
Science	Miss Cameron, Mr. McDermont, Mr. McCaleb
Latin	Miss D. Martin
Art	Mrs. Most, Miss Santos
Home Economics	Mrs. Derry, Miss Fisk
Mechanical Arts	Mr. Frick, Miss Glover Mrs. Tomsen, Mr. Williams
Music	Miss Gilbert, Mr. Hobbs, Mrs. Rhodes
Physical Education	Mr. Carlsen, Mrs. Murphy
Speech Correction	Miss Delight Rice
Activities Coordinator	Miss D. Martin

BAND, Mr. Hobbs; BOY SCOUTS, Mr. McDermont
BURBANK NEWS, Miss Truman; Mrs. Tomsen
CRAFTS CLUB, Mr. Williams; GIRL RESERVES, Miss Robinson
GIRL SCOUTS, Mrs. Bennett; INDOOR TRAFFIC, Miss Glover
HARMONICA CLUB, Mr. Williams; JUNIOR GLEE CLUBS, Miss Gilbert
JUNIOR HI-Y, Mr. Frick; JUNIOR RED CROSS, Miss Cameron
ORCHESTRA, Mr. Hobbs; OUTDOOR TRAFFIC, Mr. Carlsen
P.T.A. Mrs. Waugh; SENIOR GLEE CLUBS, Mrs. Rhodes
SNAP CLUB, Miss Glover; STAMP CLUB, Miss McAllister
STUDENT COUNCIL, Mr. Frick; STUDENT COURT, Mrs. Golden
TUMBLING CLUB, Mrs. Murphy
WIZARD, Miss Santos, Miss Streightif
Mrs. Tomsen

THE BURBANK COURT held the first session this term on Thursday, August 18, 1932. The new judge is Mrs. Golden. During this semester there has been a "depression" in court cases. Last year up to the first of November there were 238 cases in court. So far this term the court has tried 62 cases. This proves that Burbank students are living up to the standard of true and faithful loyalty to their school ideals. The pupils are co-operating better with the Burbank Court rules and we hope they will continue to improve next term. --Iola Murchio, Eva Fehr H9y'

INDOOR TRAFFIC work this term is very interesting. We have our regular meetings every Tuesday at the eighth period. When we discuss plans for the coming week. There are two groups of traffic officers, group A and group B. One group is on duty for two weeks; then the other group relieves them for the same length of time. There are four lieutenants, one stationed in the science building, one at the east end of the hall, one at the west end, and one on the sidewalks between the bungalows. The lieutenants change places every two weeks with the officers. All officers took an oath of office promising to uphold the standards of our school. This has been their aim during the term.
--Margaret Speer H9y", Ruth Thode, H9y'

THE STUDENT COUNCIL has been a success this term under the able leadership of its presidents and vice presidents. Matters concerning the whole student body have been fully discussed at the meetings. The representation of the different classes and all the business of the council have been carefully recorded by the secretaries. Mr. Frick and the Council worked on many plans for the school welfare. The program could not be completed because of lack of time. This leaves something for next term.
--Mercedes Brennes H9y'

THE OUTDOOR TRAFFIC boys that serve our school perform a distinct service to the school and community. In this service are to be found many of the ideals we teach in making our pupils into a higher type of citizenry. Outstanding among their ideals are duty freely rendered; protection of life; courtesy and chivalry developed through contacts with the motoring public; obedience to law through enforcement of traffic regulations; sacrifice by individuals in surrendering a definite part of their daily play time to do this essential piece of service; and loyalty in putting the group ahead of their personal interests. Thus we find here many of those ideals that made the "Age of Chivalry" what it was--duty, service, courtesy, chivalry, obedience, sacrifice and loyalty.

OUTDOOR TRAFFIC SQUAD

Sergeant	John Martinez
Corporals	John Tomelty, Abraham Gurrola
	Albert Savedra, Elmer Wilen
Privates	George Maki, Arnold Wirta
	Tony Reyes, Bruno Gianni
	Domnick Marchi, William Santos
	William Mainieri, Oliver Lowe
	Raymond Williams, Alphonso Alvarado
	Elmer Ringbom, Robert Crane

INDOOR TRAFFIC SQUAD

Lieutenants	Oliver Atchison, David Chavez
	Clellia Hendricks, Cleo McCabe
	Margaret Speer

Privates	Jeanette Alpers	Paul Astorg
	Louise Atkinson	Walter Benson
	Theresa Brigante	Lloyd Bertram
	Richard Calais	Catherine Bianchetta
	Stanley Connors	Mary Chaves
	Esther Connors	Betty Frazee
	Peter Cuniberti	Robert Goodreau
	Thelma Donato	Ethel Hagan
	LeRoy Euranius	Beth Hannon
	Katie Indelicato	Hilda Immonen
	Llewellua Johnson	Helen Johnson
	Sylvia Jokinen	Sylvia Kallio
	Everett Josephs	Roy Kroll
	Olavi Laakso	Dorothy Larripa
	Edwin Larsen	Margaret Louisiana
	Gladys Maas	Clara McGee
	Frances Mautz	Dorothy Merrifield
	Clara Nelson	Edwin Miller
	Noel Ninnis	Wilma Morrison
	Edwin Roberts	Mary Odello
	Grace Schulz	May Pastana
	Dorothy Shelton	Celia Pena
	Henrietta Smith	Audrey Roth
	Elizabeth Stitzer	Ruth Thode
	Helen Sundell	Dorothy Wurnitsch
	Zona Thomas	Victoria Yellis
	Edith Verbeck	

STUDENT COUNCIL

President Boys' Association	Peter Backos
Vice President Boys' Association	Albert Savedra
Secretary Boys' Association	Charles Lechtaler
President Girls' Association	June Norden
Vice President Girls' Association	Dorothy Larripa
Secretary Girls' Association	Mercedes Brennes

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Janet Helsten	H9y'	Frank Kiefer
Mary Chiarantano	H9y"	Robert Wuagneux
Myrtle Faria	H9z'	Roland Anthony
Vivian Lee	L9y'	Roy Saarni
Helen Hansen	L9y"	Roy Kroll
Mary Odello	L9z'	John Hoeth
Evelyn Mahler	H8y'	Reima Hyrskymurto
Alice Perkins	H8y"	Jack Bernadou
Margaret Cornetti	H8z'	Arnold Wirta
Kiela Hyrskymurto	H8z"	Frank Lopez
Edna Gardiner	L8y'	Bernard Laufenberg
Josephine Smith	L8y"	Harvey Nelson
Maxine Vahlberg	L8z'	Eugene Lewis
LaVerne Correa	H7y'	Tetsuo Takayanagi
Fern Brabandt	H7y"	Raymond Arnold
Jane Spenger	H7z'	Jack Young
Edna Kappadahl	L7y'	Billy Morse
Etta Hutchings	L7y"	Maurice Viramontes
Emily Silva	L7z'	Vito Napoli
Ruth Campbell	L7z"	Frank Dmay
Gladys Hurst	S7G....S7B	Russell Rillston

BURBANK COURT

Chief of Police	Oliver Atchison
Bailiff	Abraham Gurrola
Filing Secretary	Eva Fehr
Recording Secretary	Iola Murchio
Judge	Mrs. Golden

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Schools of today are thought of not only as a preparation for future living but as a place for present living. Therefore, the modern school tries to furnish for the pupil as many of the worth-while experiences of life as is possible. Extra-curricular activities in the school help to furnish many experiences which are not possible in regular class room work.

Burbank Junior High School has a rather extensive program of extra-curricular activities. These activities have been so planned that the pupil may get experiences in participating in the government of the school as a whole and in each of the organizations of the school. The large variety of these activities make it possible for each pupil to find an activity suited to his interests and needs. The pupil will find in each activity a group of pupils of like interests. In his associations with these pupils he will develop socially. He will learn to live, not by himself and for himself alone, but as a member of a group. He will learn to realize that he must always keep in mind the welfare of the group in which he lives.

Chivalry is the main theme of our "Wizard" this semester. The most important idea underlying chivalry is service. The greatest pleasure which anyone can have comes through service to others. There is need for chivalry through service in 1932. Pupils must learn the meaning and value of service by serving. Extra-curricular activities furnish abundant opportunity for service to other individuals and to the group as a whole. --L. L. Standley

SENIOR ASSEMBLY programs were varied and interesting this term. The series opened and closed with impressive student body rallies--the first with Mr. Fraser as our guest to administer the oath of office to all traffic and court officers; the last, the culminating episode of our term, Honors and Awards Assembly. The Music department has been most generous this term in providing musical treats. The Burbank Senior Glee Clubs combined to offer colorful Spanish numbers sung in the mother tongue. Our orchestra contributed a program which was later presented at a Kenney Park. Community Concert. The Burbank Band offered patriotic numbers on Armistice Day and prepared a delightful arrangement of Christmas carols on the program for the Day Nursery children.

Burbank pupils had opportunities to participate in and to enjoy many delightful class programs. Members of the H8y' class almost convinced us that they knew the magic formula to use in avoiding home study. The H8y" class celebrated Fire Prevention Week by presenting a clever play, "The Trial of Fire", which was produced

before the Berkeley Kiwanis Club. An impressive program was offered on November 10 when Mr. J. A. B. Fry spoke to us on "The Observance of Armistice Day". No calendar of events is ever complete without Miss Truman's class offering a Christmas pageant. This program was not only produced for both assemblies, but was repeated on a Sunday program at James Kenney Park.

Visiting artists were very generous of time and effort in entertaining us. Mr. William Allstrand, known as the "Magician", presented clever sleight of hand tricks. Mr. Henry White took us on "A Trip to Pekin" via beautifully colored stereoptican slides which he interpreted most aptly.

The visual committee of our faculty have provided interesting and suitable pictures for Admission Day when they brought us "The Pony Express" and on Thanksgiving Day where we saw the "Voyage of the Mayflower" and "Scenes about Plymouth Rock".

--Members of the H8y" class

JUNIOR ASSEMBLY programs opened with a welcome to the incoming L7 pupils where school ideals and customs were explained by Mr. Standley and student body speakers. Again Mr. Standley faced the juniors at the close of the term and found at Honors and Awards Assembly that many had heeded the advice given earlier and had rewards.

A number of classes presented beautiful plays. The L8y' and L8y" classes offered scenes from the life of Joan of Arc. The Junior Assembly was also privileged to hear the Fire Prevention Program prepared by the H8y" class. We do enjoy community singing and most heartily joined in with the L8z class in singing popular songs of long ago that will never die.

THE BURBANK BAND and JUNIOR GLEE CLUBS presented a musical treat in preparation for their appearance at the Rivoli and at James Kenney Park. Armistice Day, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the American Legion, under the direction of Mrs. Marie Farwell, a Burbank graduate, presented a patriotic program and gave tiny flags to all the children. Thanksgiving Day was revealed to us by films showing "The Voyage of the Mayflower" as well as "Scenes about Plymouth Rock". Last was the Christmas tree and holiday program for the Day Nursery children. Carol singing, a Christmas pageant, and music by the band combined to create a fine program.

Guest artists gave freely of their time for our enjoyment. Mr. William Allstrand, the Magician, cleverly presented sleight-of-hand tricks. Dorothy and Anna May Johnson astonished us with their skill as pianists. We particularly enjoy having pupils near our own age entertain us. --Members of the L8z class

Outside activities with the school as a community center form an interesting part of the Burbank program. It has become customary for the school to give a theatre party each semester. Following this custom, on Friday evening November fourth, the Burbank pupils and their friends took possession of the Rivoli Theatre. The film shown was Buster Keaton in "Speak Easily." Between the shows, the Burbank Band and the Senior and Junior Glee Clubs rendered a delightful musical program. Everyone present voted our party a great success.

For some years both the pupils and parents have urged the Burbank School to sponsor more dances. This semester the faculty complied with this request and scheduled four evening dancing parties, each under the direction of a faculty committee. An effort is made to have the auditorium attractive, to have excellent music, a good floor, and simple refreshments. The young people spend a pleasant evening and the money earned is used for school activities and welfare work.

This year a Safety Parade concluded the annual safety drive conducted by the East Bay Chapters of DeMolay. On September seventh, the Junior Traffic Officers from all Berkeley schools paraded before the citizens of Berkeley. The Burbank Band was honored by being asked to lead the parade. The band under the direction of Mr. Hobbs, through its willingness to serve in civic affairs, has made an enviable name for itself, and the Burbank School.

A series of Sunday afternoon programs sponsored by the clubs of West Berkeley have been given this fall in the James Kenney Club House from five to six o'clock. The program on October thirtieth was under the direction of the Burbank School. It consisted of musical numbers by the orchestra and Junior Glee Clubs and vocal solos by Mr. Earl Williams. A large and appreciative audience enjoyed the excellent program.

The Parent Teacher Association has had a very successful term under the able leadership of its new president, Mrs. J. J. Kosty. All the officers have contributed their share in the success of the work. There are over fifty paid members of the association, but visitors have always been welcomed at all meetings and have enjoyed the hospitality of the group.

On September 30, 1932, the association, gave a card party, the proceeds of which amounted to twenty-seven dollars and seventy cents. All this money is being used in the promotion of the welfare of the Burbank pupils. --Mercedes Brennes H9'

THE STAMP CLUB is one of our most interesting clubs. We look up different stamps and we read stamp articles in different magazines and books. In the contest the one who had the most stamps

from the Stamp Club last term received a big red stamp album. Miss McAllister gave us two or three stamps. Every week there was a rare one. We studied the watermark on the stamp. The English stamp has a very large watermark. It is a crown and almost every English stamp has one. We had ten members and hope to get more. Join the Stamp Club next term. --Jack Sexton L8y"

THE GIRL RESERVES have made great progress at the Y. W. C. A. cottage this semester. There are different teams or divisions and the girls in the crafts made silver bracelets; and the girls in the toy orchestra and music groups had great sport.

--LaVerne Correa H7y'

THE GIRL SCOUTS made several baby wardrobes for the Junior Red Cross. These were presented at Christmas time.

--Elizabeth McGrath H9y"

BOYS' SCOUT TROUP 46 was sponsored by the Dads' Club, under the direction of Mr. O'Neal. Mr. O'Neal has had experience with scouts so he knows all about them. On October twenty-sixth we awarded our badges of rank. Some of the boys' mothers made cakes for the affair. That was our first big night. On November fourth we all went to the Rivoli Theatre. --Francis Shores L8z

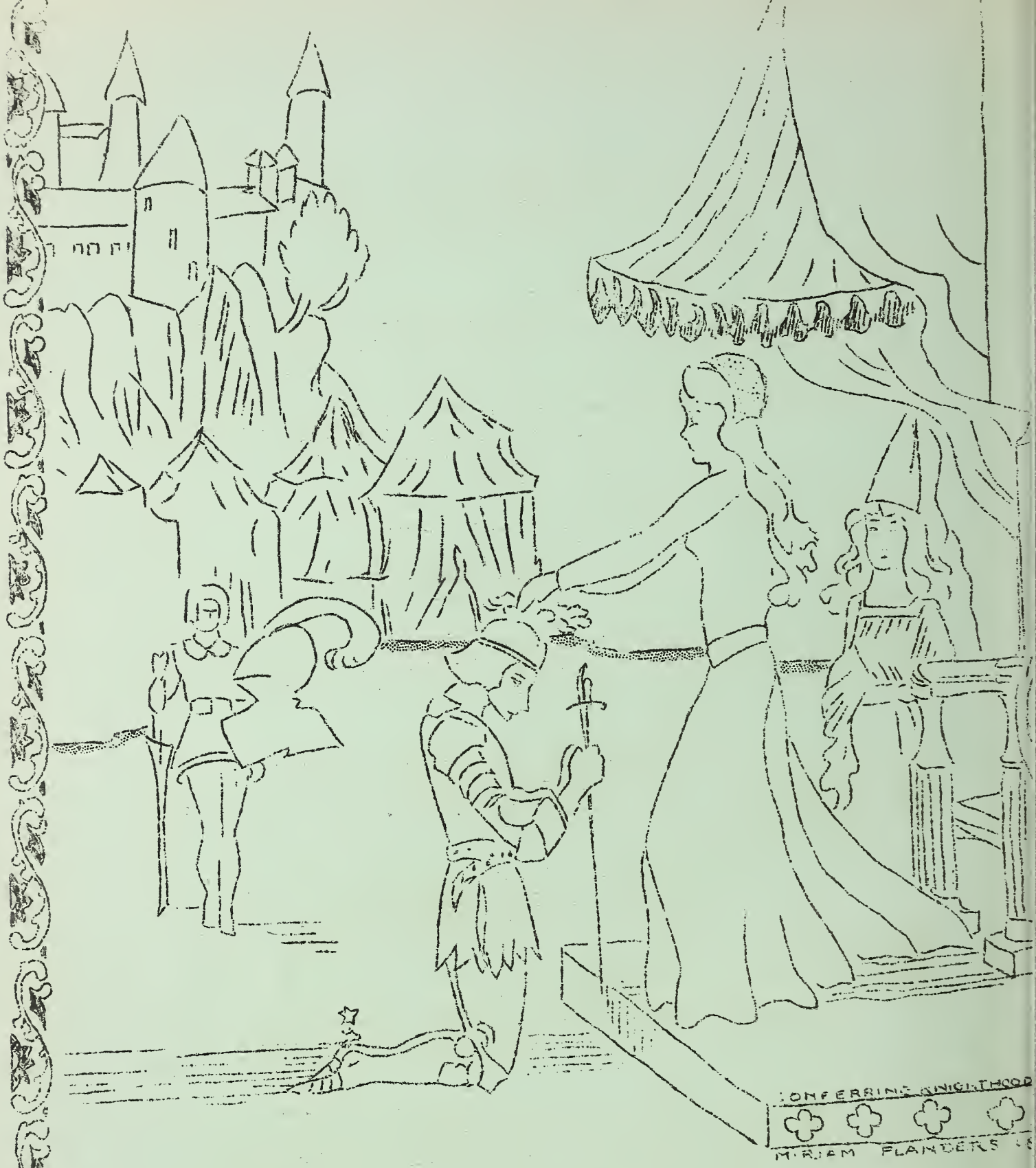
THE JUNIOR HIGH Y had a lot of fun this term for we did not miss any swims, and on the third Thursday of the month we had both gym and swimming. We had some good speakers and some good movies. Why don't you plan to join us next term? The more we have the better time we will have. --Lyle Jacobsen L9y'

THE TUMBLING CLUB were: Eleanor Young, Jeanne Campbell, June Dixon, Margaret Freshwater, Bernice Passet, Lucille Faulkner, Caroline Pastana, Evelyn Toreano, Dorothy Crane, Loretta Dowling, Peggy Pederson, Josie Cuniberti, Miriam Hagland, and Lorraine Tailor.

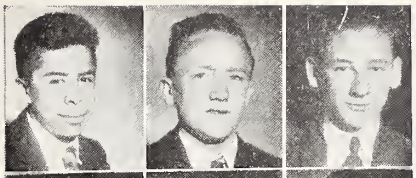
Some stunts accomplished were: flying-angel, backward flip, and the dive-overs. The girls enjoyed practicing them.

--June Dixon, Jeanne Campbell H9z

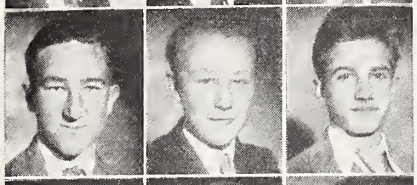
THE CRAFTS CLUB have made guitars and one ukelele. The materials for a guitar cost five dollars and it is very important to have patience and to work carefully. When the instruments are finished, the boys will form an orchestra. --Bernhardt Rose H8y'



Graduates



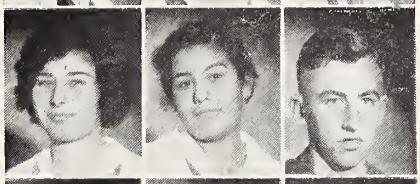
Joseph Adame
Rockwood Adams
James Alexander



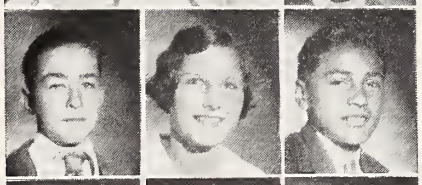
Roland Anthony
Oliver Atchinson, Chief of Police
Stanley August, Band

Peter Backos, Pres. Boys' Assoc., Band
Mildred Becker, News-Wizard Busi. Mgr.
Fanena Bernardi, News

Phyllis Bertram, News
Elizabeth Blume
Fern Bohan, News



Mary Bonanno, News
Mercedes Brennes, Sec. Girls' Assoc.
Nicholas Burcher



Richard Calais, Indoor Traffic
Joanne Campbell
David Chavez, Lieut. Indoor Traf.

Arthur Civello, Jr. Red. Cross Rep., Band
Lillian Clute, News
Dante Comella

Richard Dawson
Lucille Dezell, Orchestra
June Dixon

LeRoy Euranius, Indoor Traffic
Myrtle Faria
Herbert Faulkner, Orchestra

Alexia Feduloff
Eva Fehr, Filing Sec. Burbank Court
Mabel Flaming, Glee, News

Betty Frazee, Indoor Traffic
Annie Fuhrman
Helen Giorno, Glee, News Editor

Robert Goodreau
Abraham Gurrola, Bailiff Burbank Court
Outdoor Traffic
Janet Helsten, Lost and Found

Clellia Hendricks, Lieut. Indoor Traffic
Robert Hernandez, News
Vivian Hudson

Ralph Ilmanen, Band
Alice Inns
Marjorie Jacobsen, News

Bethel Jones, News
Everett Josephs, Indoor Traffic
Frank Kiefer, Glee Club

Nick Kondeff, Orchestra
Inez Kosty, Wizard Editor
Sigrid Kurki, Glee, News

Dorothy Larripa, Vice Pres. Girls' Assoc,
Indoor Traffic
Edwin Larsen, Indoor Traffic
Charles Lechtaler, Band

Doris Lee
Howard Lindquist, Orchestra
Oliver Lowe, Outdoor Traffic

William Mainieri, Outdoor Traffic
Alexander Marshall, Band, News
Doris Marshall

Kenneth Matheson
Cleo McCabe, Lieut. Indoor Traffic
John McCullough

Clara McGee, Indoor Traffic
June McGee
Elizabeth McGrath, Orch., News

John McKinnon, Band
Soledad Miranda, Glee, News
Iola Murchio, Rec. Sec. Burbank C.

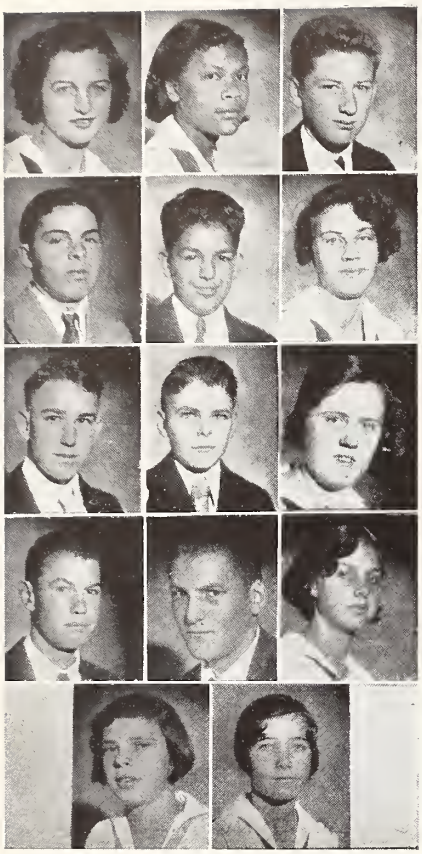
Rena Nardini, Glee
Ernest Noble
June Norden, Pres. Girls' Assoc.

Marguerite O'Brien, Orchestra, News
John Pacheco
Cecile Pale, Glee

Angelina Parmiani
Secundo Passarino
John Patritch, Glee

Charles Patton, Band
Anna Pedersen, Orchestra
Elmer Ringbom, Outdoor Traffic

Albert Sevedra, Vice Pres. Boys' Assoc.
Richard Silva
Wesley Silveira



Margaret Speer, Lieut. Indoor Traffic
Lucille Stewart
Eugene Strzelecki, Orchestra

Joseph Sortile
Raymond Syufy, Band
Ruth Thode, Indoor Traffic

Bert Truitt
James Truman, Band
Astrid Waidtlow

Lawrence Williams, Band
Robert Wuagneux
Marjorie Wulbern

Victoria Yellis, Indoor Traffic
Eleanor Young, Lost and Found

THE H9y'CLASS HOROSCOPE

NAME	NICKNAME	HOBBY	AMBITION
Rockwood Adams	Rocky	Studying	Aviator
Stanley August	Stan	Chattering	Captain
Peter Backos	Pete	Wrestling	Druggist
Mercedes Brennes	Fat	Dancing	Interpreter
Arthur Civello	Art	Monogramming	Doctor
Lucille Dezell	Squeaky	Reading	Musician
Herbert Faulkner	Herby	Complaining	Physician
Alexia Feduloff	Sue	Singing	Singer
Eva Fehr	Eve	Music	Artist
Betty Frazee	Bet	Reading	Teacher
Robert Goodreau	Bob	Baseball	Engineer
Janet Helsten	Sham	Dancing	Traveler
Ralph Illmanen	Pansy	Acting	Musician
Frank Kiefer	Rat	Flirting	Crooner
Inez Kosty		Tennis	Writer
Dorothy Larripa	Speedy	Dancing	Secretary
Charles Lechtaler	Chile	Baseball	Engineer
Oliver Lowe	Hi	Forgetting	Dancer
Doris Marshall	Dodie	Sketching	Artist
Cleo McCabe	Clumsy	Drawing	Artist
Clara McGee	Nertz	Sports	Teacher
June McGee	Snooky	Pets	Pianist
Iola Murchio	Merch	Reading	Surgeon
June Norden	Bonnie	Primping	Librarian
Charles Patton	Chubby	Music	Engineer
John Patritch	Pat	Scouting	Traveler
Elmer Ringbom	Grandpa	Football	Merchant
Lucille Stewart	Lou	Dreaming	Librarian
Eugene Strzelecki	Sparks	Playing	Druggist
Raymond Syufy	Ray	Arguing	Lawyer
Ruth Thode	Roots	Dancing	Secretary
Bert Truitt	Shiver	Studying	Gob
James Truman	Jim	Gum-chewing	Navy officer
Marjorie Wulburn	Marg.	Baseball	Nurse
Victoria Yellis	Vicky	Drawing	Baseball Pitcher
Mrs. Waugh	Rufus	Bridge	Historian

We of the H9y' class
Soon to High School will pass;
But, in our memory we will hold,
Thoughts of pals both young and old.

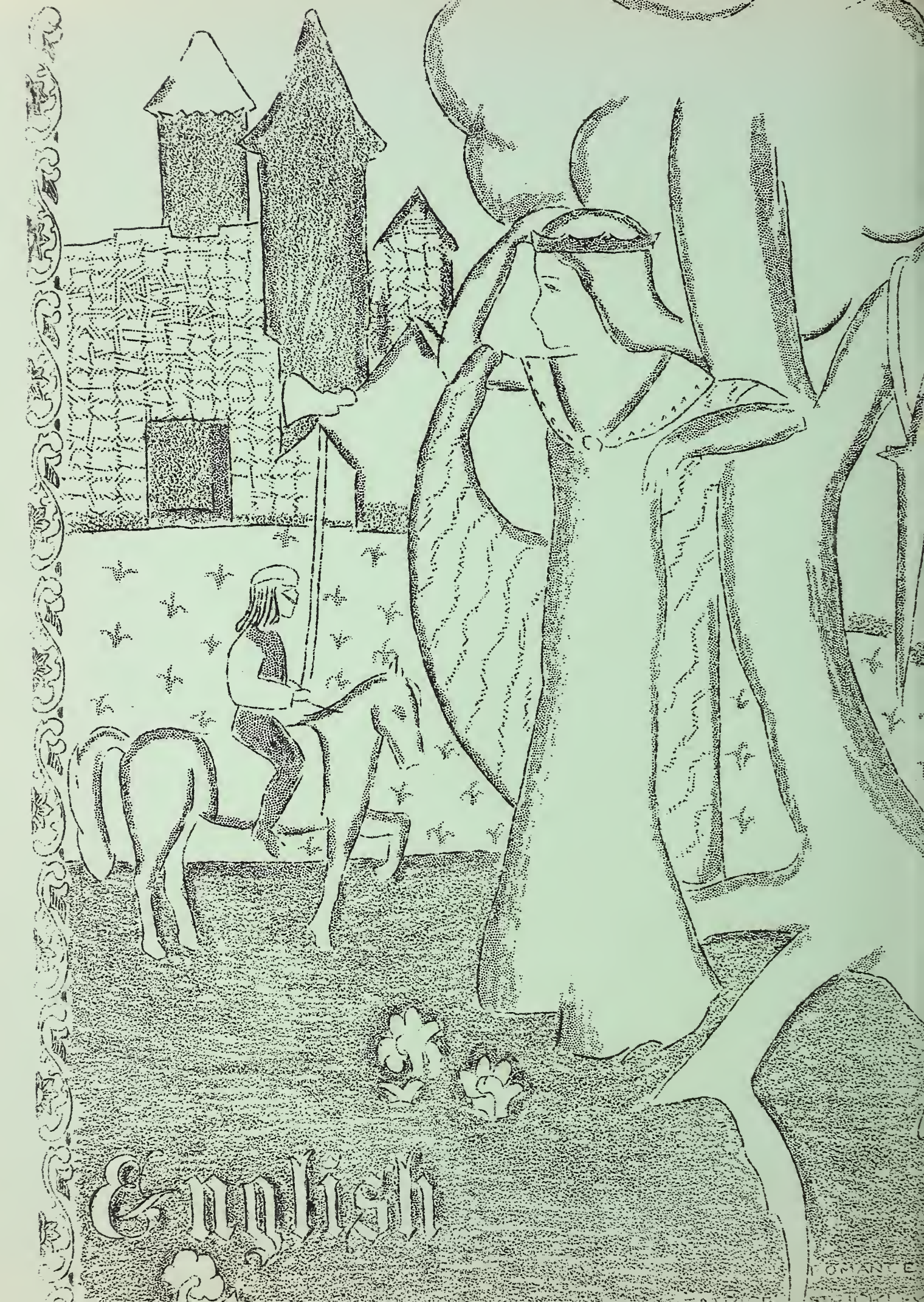
BEQUESTS OF THE DEPARTING "9y" CLASS

Joseph Adams to Efren Torres: the problem of finding out how hard the ninth grade work is.
James Alexander to Burbank School: his work in the shops.
Oliver Atchinson to Roy Kroll: his interest in "As You Like It."
Mildred Becker to Fred Elwood: her loving disposition.
Fanena Bernardi to Grace Schultz: her laughter.
Fern Bohan to Mrs. Murphy: her jolly "Hello" every seventh period.
Mary Bonanno to her sister: all the fun of the noon hour dances.
David Chavez to any pupil entering the high ninth grade: his willingness to try.
Mary Chiarantano to L9 team: best wishes for success.
Lillian Clute to Mr. Wolfenden: her trial balances.
Richard Dawson to some other sick person: days of absence.
Mabel Flaming to Mrs. Murphy: cheers for future games.
Annie Fuhrman to May Jean Leuckfeld: many detention periods.
Helen Giorno to Mrs. Murphy: her basket ball guarding to pass on.
Abraham Gurrola to the low ninth grade: his self confidence.
Clellia Hendricks to Noel Ninnis: the job of collecting money.
Marjorie Jacobsen to her brother: many good times at Burbank.
Sigrid Kurki to Virginia Laakso: her dances--until Virginia, too, goes to high school.
Edwin Larson to Mr. Carlsen: his cheers and congratulations for future games to be won.
Howard Lindquist to Lloyd Bertram: his "A's".
William Mainieri to incoming H9's: his enjoyment of occupational history.
Alexander Marshall to George McDonald: his ability to make "A's".
Kenneth Matheson to any typing two pupil: the pencil he never had.
Elizabeth McGrath to Yvonne Simoneau: her ability to play the violin and help in the orchestra.
Soledad Miranda to Sophie Casares: many happy walks to school.
Rena Nardini to Clotilda Gaiato: her chatter.
Marguerite O'Brien to any typing pupils who have no dots: all her gold stars.
John Pacheco to Emil Kujala: his pleasure in staying after school.
Secundo Passerino to Richard Monker: the pleasure of the after-school football games.
Anna Pedersen to Mr. Hobbs: practice slips to be distributed among his pupils.
Albert Savedra to the next Student Body Vice-President: all the honor and pleasures of the office.
Margaret Speer to Edith Dawson: the joy of walking alone.
Robert Wuagneux to Bob Taylor: his football ability.

THE H9z CLASS

NAME	BIRTHPLACE	NICKNAME	LOWER SCHOOL	AMBITION
Roland Anthony	Sausalito	Toad	Whittier	Rancher
Phyllis Bertram	Boston, Mass.	Flupis	Washington	Dietitian
Elizabeth Blume	Fruitvale	Ella	Hawthorne	Nurse
Nicholas Burcher	Germany	Nick	Franklin	Seaman
Richard Calais	Sacramento	Richie	Franklin	Aviator
Jeanne Campbell	Berkeley	Bonny	Washington	Buyer
Dante Comella	San Francisco	Cowboy	Columbus	Rancher
June Dixon	Lakeview, Oregon	Bunny	Lincoln	Buyer
LeRoy Euranius	Lemoore	Swede	Franklin	Aviator
Myrtle Faria-	Benicia	Myrt	Herbert Hoover	Saleswoman
Robert Hernandez	El Paso, Texas	Bob	McKinley	Sailor
Vivian Hudson	Berkeley	Viv	Jefferson	Saleswoman
Alice Inns	Idaho	Al	Franklin	Nurse
Bethel Jones	Berkeley	Floppy	Longfellow	Hairdresser
Everett Josephs	Richmond	Josie	Franklin	Aviator
Nicholas Kondeff	Bulgaria	Nick	Washington	Doctor
Doris Lee	Walgrove	Dor	Washington	Bookkeeper
John McCullough	Berkeley	Milkwagon	Herbert Hoover	Engineer
John McKinnon	Richmond	Scotty	Columbus	Electrician
Ernest Noble	Oakland	Snowball	Franklin	Musician
Angelina Parmiani	San Francisco	Ann	Franklin	Artist
Richard Silva	Berkeley	Dick	Franklin	Cartoonist
Wesley Silvera	Berkeley	Sadeyes	Columbus	Electrician
Joseph Sortile	Berkeley	Joe	Franklin	Grocer
Astrid Waidtlow	Denmark	Dane	Franklin	Saleswoman
Lawrence Williams	Grass Valley	Larry	Columbus	Ranger
Eleanor Young	Berkeley	Moxie	Franklin	Hairdresser

We are sorry to leave Burbank, the teachers, and all the good times we have had here.


English

FROM THE DIARY OF A DOMINICAN FRIAR--12 Settembre 1460--

In San Marco Monastery--Every morning I must arise at day break. As soon as I am up, I go to the prayer room where I pray for an hour. I then eat my breakfast of very plain food. This day I am to work in the writing room. This is a very large room and many monks are at work making missals. It makes me very glad to think we are to start a new chapter this day. My work is to paint the big first letter of the first word in the chapter. It is very hard, for the windows are high and the light is dim. We must also be very careful with the parchment, for the fine thin kind is hard to get. Altogether the vegetable colors I use are so beautiful that I love to paint with them. Now, 'tis time I should go for prayers which are followed by the midday meal. On the morrow my letter to design will be P. I am planning to illuminate it with a painting of my mother as I remember her holding my baby brother.

--Pauline Woodard L8y'

SIR HUMPHRY

"The wee tin soldier has naught on me,"
Sang the wooden knight so loud,
"I'm ever so much better than he,
For I have a horse and I'm proud.

"'Tis a pity indeed there's naw story of me,
But then, as naw has been written,
I'll ha'e to be tellin' my ane you see,
So to me you'll be kindly submitten.

"'Twas on Christmas mornin' I first arrived here
And I'm sayin' it hasn't been gay
And an I dinna gae away soon I fear,
'Twill be my ane dyin' day.

"So tonight (dinna tell!) I'm away on my steed,
Tonight when yon clock strikes twa;
And away I'll gae to ha'e kindness my creed,
Naw man shall ken where I'm fraw.

"And I'll be so happy for a' the day long
I'll be playin' and not be so sad,
And forever and ever I'll be singin' this song
'I need nae gae back and I'm glad!"--Clare Doty L8y'

CHAMPION

"Joseph, I want thee to take mine horse and care for it, and polish mine shield till it looks like that of the sun on a summer's day," Robert said firmly.

Joseph went to the horse, and led it to the stables. When he got there, it chanced that Martin, his friend, was there also.

"Martin, I am to go against Robert with the lance, on the morrow," Joseph said; then, "I am afraid that he will try to be rid of me."

"No, Joseph, I do not think he will hurt thee. He is not angry with thee, I am sure."

"But, just now he hath given me his horse to watch, and shield to shine till it looks like that of the sun on a summer's day."

"He did not seem to like my taking his horse. He did not even smile at me as he hath always done, since our last quarrel."

Martin and Joseph went on talking till it was time for supper; then they were quiet.

When the time came for them to sleep, Robert came up to them.

"Hast thou, little fools, some plan hidden so that Joseph may win the match, on the morrow?"

"No, " the two younger lads answered.

Saying this, all three went to bed.

Tomorrow, a day of excitement, was soon to come. It seemed like years to Joseph.

The sunrise! One more hour before the match was to begin!

"Martin, I am afraid," Joseph whispered, in his ear.

"Do not fear him, Joseph; he can not do any harm. If he does!" Martin gave a threatening gesture with his hand. "Here is thy horse, Joseph."

He mounted the horse, took his lance, and was ready. He marched to the middle of the field. The match was on.

Robert struck first and missed his mark.

The match went on for a half hour; it seemed longer to Joseph.

The match was over. Joseph felt a sharp pain piercing his side. He saw Robert on the ground unconscious.

Joseph knew no more.

"Joseph, thou art victor over Robert. Thou art champion of this kingdom," said Martin, who was by the bed on which Joseph lay.

"Victor! Victor! No, Martin, it can not be true," Joseph said weakly.

"I would not tell thee a falsehood. Thou art a victor!"

--Alga Ruth Lansing H8y'

VENTURESOME YOUTH

My brother Richard was very excited, for he was going to be a page to another great lord and his wife, who lived very far away.

Richard was only seven years of age and I was then only six. In these knighthood days all boys who wanted to train for a knight began at the age of seven to be a page to some great lord and lady. He was a page until he was fourteen.

"Good-bye, sis, I will have someone write you a letter for me, and I hope I can see you befoe I'm knighted," said Richard to me, somewhat sadly.

Days were gloomy without Richard. One day a letter came from him and mother read it to me. "This is great fun, sis; I wait upon the lord of the castle and his wife, and I serve the table, and above all, sis, I have to know how to ride a horse and to handle one."

Days went by into years, and when Richard was fourteen he wrote me he had been made a squire. "All I have to do is to keep the lord's horses carefully groomed every morning and to keep his armor bright and shining," wrote Richard, "and think of it! When there is a battle I will go with the lord to battle and hand him weapons!"

When Richard was twenty-one, it was a great day for father, mother, and me. We were to see Richard knighted. I was very absent-minded and my mother had to remind me more than once to watch what I was doing. Then the great day came and I was to see Richard. When I saw him I felt shy, for he was handsome and strong and many envious glances passed toward me. After Richard was knighted, he came toward me and said, "Sister, I am going to war in three weeks, for there are those troublesome Saracens at mischief again, and I am going to help our country." I couldn't bear to see him go and I confess I was jealous for not being a boy.

Then an idea came to me. "Hurry, Anita, get that armor ready. I am going to battle, and don't tell anyone where I am going, except to say that I will stay four weeks at my great-aunt's castle." During the rest of the three weeks left, I practised throwing a spear, and I admit, after practising for two weeks, I was doing fairly well.

I arrived at the camp and no one knew me for which I was thankful, so I gave my name as "Peter the Bold," while my brother was known as "Richard the Brave." Then came what I most dreaded, the battle. The fighting was terrific and by some miracle I was s spared from harm.

I saw a Saracen cleaving his way to Richard and determined to

strike him down. Terrified with fear and unable to move I could do nothing. Then I saw a friend of Richard's come rushing behind the Saracen and throw his spear into him. It was a relief. I felt weak in my knees, and my helmet grew hot and I was afraid I would suffocate. So then I threw my helmet off, forgetting that I should not have done so. Then at that very instant my brother looked at me, astonishment and horror mingled with admiration. "Sister!-----Oh! why did you come? Did you not know that a young lady should stay at home? This very night, home you go."

So home I went. Anita, who could not keep a secret to save her soul, had told all that had happened and the reason I was away. My mother and father were very happy to see me come home safe and sound. Then I thought it was a good thing I had gone away and then come back. It was warming to see your parents come to you with open arms; but then I had spoken too soon. That very evening, for three hours, my parents preached to me as to what young ladies should do and say. My former liberties were greatly curtailed.

Forever after I was a wiser woman. --Clara Nelson H8y'

RELEASE AND VICTORY

Seven years have I thus lived on in darkness, knowing not what winds outside do blow, not even the time of year. Here am I chained and shackled in solitude. I listen for the descending of the keeper to bring me small portions of bread and, perchance, a bit of meat scrap. Now, I hear the noise of the metal tableware in the hallway above, and then the rattle of the keys.

Footsteps are coming, one by one, and then the heavy bolt slides out of place. A flash of sunlight blinds me for an instant and then I glimpse the startling face of the watchman's wife! I was astounded, for though I had heard of her, this was our first meeting.

"Sire, do you still hold faith after seven years?" she asked. I slowly shook my head. "Listen," said she. "You have been a prisoner of the Turkish chief, Hal Sabin. This day, his tribe and household have gone forth to war against the gallant Crusaders. I am a Christian and believe in the Crusaders. I fore-see the fall of Jerusalem in the hands of the Turks. Outside are armed Crusaders. Go forth among them to battle and win for the Christians."

With these words, she released me. I donned my armor and joined the troops. The Turks have been defeated and Jerusalem is in the hands of the Christians. Thus, I thank a deserving woman and know that there were Crusaders, other than those on the fields of battle. --Eva Milliman L8y"

THE DREAM

The clock in the tall tower struck twelve with even, long strokes. Little Henry looked around him, but saw only trees, many trees and their shadows. He shivered as he heard a long howl.

Then his eye caught something bright in a distance, so bright that he had to shut his eyes. When he opened them he saw that the bright "something" seemed nearer. Why, it was moving toward him! Now, it was very close, but still he couldn't distinguish what it was. A ray of moonlight came through the trees and fell squarely on a man on horseback. Henry gazed at him and saw with a thrill that the man was what he had hoped to be, a knight! Henry came from common people, but he had always dreamed of becoming a knight. Suddenly the knight turned and saw Henry.

He smiled and said, "How art thou, my boy? Wouldst thou like to come with me?"

"Oh, yes sir!" answered Henry eagerly.

The knight swung Henry onto his horse and took him out of the forest, through the very narrow streets, so narrow that it was impossible to ride horses two abreast through them.

Henry found himself serving the king. He enjoyed being called "page." He liked serving the king, because he knew this was his first step in becoming a knight. Henry learned to ride on a horse, and fight so well that the king was delighted with him.

At last came the day when Henry was to be made a knight. He was delighted with the glittering armor and the weapons. These were blessed by the priest and Henry had to kneel and pray all night near them. In the final ceremonies he was girded with a sword and received a slight blow on the neck with the sword of the king. Now Henry was fully armed and he showed his skill before the lords and ladies that were present.

Henry was now a knight! A real knight. His dream had come true!

--Margarita de Leon H7y'

TOO OLD-FASHIONED

As worn by the gentlemen of long ago,
A full-plaited skirt with a big black bow.
The ladies of that time wore
Long-sleeves with skirts that touched to the floor.
To look at them you would think,
"You are too old-fashioned."
But what would they say if they saw our clothes?
The same thing, I suppose.

--Evelyn Torreano L7y'

MY FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THE HOLY LAND

My first impression of the Holy Land as I gazed upon it was one of distaste. Our ship was landing at Jaffa where we were to disembark and march upon the Moslems to try to wrest the Holy Land from their clutches.

The climate was too hot and dry for my taste, and the vegetation was withered, as if someone had sucked the life from it. The people looked the same, all dark and burned.

We pitched camp near Jaffa and proceeded to prepare our meal. The camp was on a slight rise so we could have a good view of the surrounding country, as we did not want to be surprised by the enemy. The Moslems seemed a motley lot with their outlandish dress and long, curved, wicked-looking swords.

Fires were kept going all night, and sentinals were posted around the camp. Nothing happened that night, and the next day King Richard bade us wait, prepared for battle, while he went to see the leaders of the Moslems. When he returned, he reported that he had had no success in treating with them and that we would probably battle them next day.

That night we were almost surprised by the Moslems who had decided to attack us. There was a terrific battle fought by the flickering light of the campfires,with Moslems running hither and thither with their long white robes streaming out behind them and swords dripping red. The battle lasted till dawn, when the Moslems were driven away by our soldiers. I think now that they realize they are defeated and we can march to the Mount of Olives in safety.

--James Alexander H9y"

THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE

The children were taken and shipped away
In seven ships one very long day.
They thought they were going to the Holy Land
But that was not the merchants' plan.
There in Alexandria they landed
And to slave-holders they were handed.
Thirty thousand children there were in all
And many of them were very small.
Another group came from Germany
Across the Alps in a big company;
At Genoa they made their landing,
And many died where they were standing.

--Alice Peutz L8y"

CHIVALRY AS A POWER

One thing a child must be if he wants to become an outstanding person is to be chivalrous. There may or may not have been a King Arthur and his Round Table, but all through this world there have been men and women like him. For the most part history misses them, and they belong to that unnumbered race which live in this world unselfish lives, and do great things in countless ways and pass on unknown, except for a few who never cease to mourn for them.

Chivalry has in it, the love of courtesy, the courage that never loses heart, the will to suffer physical or mental sufferings for others, the enthusiasm that wears life out in great causes, a boundless pity for the poor, a burning passion to right a wrong, the scorn of cruelty, and the heart for all that is generous, helpful, noble, and true.

An American general was offered a bribe of fifty thousand dollars by a British general in the American Revolution.

"Gentleman, I am poor," the American general said, "but your king is not rich enough to buy me." Never yet has a king been rich enough to buy an honest man, and never yet has chivalry been bought.

Through all the years that lie behind us, our flag has stood for chivalry. The spirit of all that is best in the lives of the people is caught in the folds of our flag. Braving the winds at sea, it holds on high the fearlessness of men like Washington.

Chivalry has ennobled the lives of men everywhere. It is the secret of the British Empire, the United States, and the enduring countries of the world. All the world saw the supreme examples of chivalry among great hosts of men who gave their lives for liberty in the World War.

Let us bear ourselves with courtesy and honor and goodwill, and we must keep burning, through whatever dark days there may be, the precious lamp of chivalry! --Eleanor Lucy H8y'

A LETTER FROM COUNT STEPHEN TO HIS BELOVED WIFE

To my beloved wife, Adelaide, godly children, and worthy vassals from their Christ-believing lord, who with the consent of the Almighty is visiting the court of the emperor of the East.

Upon my arrival at the Court of Alexius I was immediately brought before the throne of this powerful emperor of the East where he sat in splendor, his throne rising high and then lowering to a level with the polished floor on which I stood. The gold lions on each side of the throne roared and their tails lashed

back and forth. I will confess to you my Beloved that I was somewhat frightened by this unusual reception.

In front of the great sovereign's throne stood a tree of gilded iron on which mechanical birds of various descriptions sang loudly. The emperor heartily laughed at my bewildered glances and bade me to come closer. This I promptly did and with great humility I bowed three times.

I speedily told him my reason for visiting his court and begged him to accept my humble gifts which I took the greatest care to deliver with many fine words. He politely told me to return to his palace on the following day at the hour of high-noon.

When on the next day I returned I was ushered into the splendid dining room of his majesty. Nineteen tables were decked with food which the Almighty God had provided for his grateful subjects. I heartily partook of the food of the exalted emperor.

Dearly Beloved, I am enjoying my visit at this gorgeous court but I will indeed be happy when I am back with you and in my home which I love so dearly.

Farewell,
Count Stephen (June Norden H9y')

MY LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

I am eight years of age and my mother and I have been living in a little dirt hut by the western part of my king's wall. My name is Evon Harbaugh. My complexion is fair, which is brown hair and blue eyes. As you might know I am a German lad and have lived with my mother since I was a baby. (My father died a little while after I was born.) My mother and I have been working in the fields ever since I was six years old. The time has come when I have to depart from my dear mother, who has been my only guardian. I am to live in my king's castle and wait up on him. I may visit my mother two days every six months. I kiss my mother good-bye and I go up the hill and over the bridge and tell the guards who I am.

I go through the gate and up the stairs to the castle. Into the pages' quarters I go. Up, up, and up I climb the steep stairs to the king's room. I enter the king's room in which are the king's throne, the king, ladies in waiting, the archbishop, and a page. I bow in front of the King, but am raised. The king tells the page to show me around and explain to me what I am to do. The page told me that I had to be taught good manners, to be well behaved, dignified, to be well educated by a lady in waiting, and take lessons on a musical instrument. My first thought of the instrument was the harp. That night I slept in the page's quarters

and the next morning the lady who was to educate me was chosen. She is very kind and nice to me. I have learned to play the harp and have played before the king, who has been very much pleased with me.

I am now a squire. I help the king get into his clothes, shine his armor, and keep care of his horse. The king is especially nice to my friend, William, a Swiss lad, and me. We have been doing this work since I was fifteen years old and tomorrow we shall be made into knights. I spent a restless night last night, and in a few hours my friend and I will be knights.

The time for the service has now come. We are at a church and the king is sitting upon his throne. His sword (the king's) is placed upon my shoulder and the king's words are as follows: "I am glad to make you one of my knights. Be loyal, bold, brave, dignified, and kind to the poor; also help anyone who is in need or trouble."

Thus is my life in the Middle Ages. My name is "Sir Even Harbaugh," and I have at last been given the great privilege of becoming a knight. --Margaret Freshwaters H7y'

MY LIFE AS A CHILD CRUSADER

One day, Stephen, a neighboring shepherd boy, with whom I had often played, told me that God in the form of a bird had appeared before him and said that Stephen was the true leader to go to the Holy Land and crush the Saracens who were mistreating the people who wished to worship at the holy shrine. His news spread like fire on a dry plain. Other children felt that they, too, must go. Soon the fields were filled with thirty thousand of us impatient children, many of whom were younger than Stephen and I.

We set out with great enthusiasm to Marseilles where several merchants enticed us aboard ships. Fortunately I was placed on the same ship as Stephen, my beloved leader. Two of the ships went down off the coast of Sardinia. It was dreadful to see our friends go down. Many cried pitifully, but our dauntless leader never lost courage. When our ship and four others landed at Alexandria, we were much distressed and upset, but safe.

We were anxious to be off on our mission. As soon as we landed the unscrupulous merchants sold some of us as slaves to very cruel looking men. Some of us dashed away and made our escape.

What anguish we suffered alone in an unknown land with no food or provisions! Eventually a few of us reached the vicinity of Jerusalem where we found kind Crusaders who brought us safely back home. --Cecile Pale H9y'

FRA ANGELICO

In the chill of a cold dreary morning Fra Angelico, the austere abbot, quickly drew on his dark brown monastic robes, clasped his rosary beads in his chapped hands, and slipped down the dark passage way to the little low chapel on the north side of the monastery. At the early service were other monks with the same ascetic face, but not another monk in the entire monastery had a more unfailing devotion to the Almighty God.

Fra Angelico felt delight in his work and surroundings. As he quietly strolled thru the cloister grounds after the service, he saw some of his fellow monks engaged in their daily menial tasks. He was glad he had been given the assigned work of copying the precious old Greek and Roman documents. He had copied volume after volume of the works of Horace and Virgil.

As he walked along his smile encouraged the poor and disgraced who were seeking happiness within the friendly walls of the monastery. Some of the quiet workers had once been haughty lords and nobles in the outside sinful world.

In the evening after the wearying toils of the day had ended, for the last time the reverend father sought comfort in the little chapel of God. What could be more beautiful, pure, or holy than this quiet service performed by the monks as they offered their deepest devotion to God during the vesper service! Fervent prayers were offered, asking deliverance from the sin of this world, thanking the Creator who had delivered them from all temptation. Their lips formed the comforting words. "In the name of the Father, the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen!"

--Mercedes Brennes H9y'

SUPERSTITIONS OF OLD

In past times the people were ruled by superstitions. The stars and the planets were studied as to the future life of a new born baby. The winds were controlled by some great man. Lightning and thunder were probably the vengeance of some great god.

It was a warm summer night, a full moon shone, and the stars were all bright. The people were strolling outside because of the heat. All of a sudden, a big star was seen shooting across the heavens. At its tail was a long trail of fire. Instantly there was great noise and confusion in the town. People ran about in great excitement. Although only a comet, they thought some terrible calamity would happen before long. Today we have knowledge of the planets and the stars and their places in the heavens.

--Olavi Laakso H8y'

THE SCARCITY OF MEDIEVAL BOOKS

As books had to be copied in Medieval times, there were but few in comparison to the great number of those of our modern times. The literature of that time was not read, but was listened to, as it was sung and recited by travelling minstrels. The songs were usually accompanied by a lute and were not written, but were handed down, orally, from generation to generation.

People unfamiliar with Latin could learn very little of the past, for there were no translations of the great classics of Greece or Rome. All the history they knew was from the songs and poems recited by the troubadors or minnesingers. Wherever these professionals went, they were sure to have a delighted and eager audience. The troubadors travelled from court to court, carrying with them the poetry and customs of the country. Their songs were recited and sung until scribes started to copy books in the fifteenth century. The rulers protected and encouraged the poets.

While the scribes were translating works of the Greeks, Germany and Holland discovered they could print copies by a lead type and press. Many of the printers who printed works often made mistakes. Even if a scribe was careful, the copyist was sure to make a mistake. Mistakes were continually being made until the medieval people learned to set type properly, in 1456.

--Janet Helsten H9y'

JOHN GUTENBURG AND THE BIBLE

John Gutenburg was born in Mainz, Germany, in 1400. His real name was Johann Henne Genfleisch, but he took his mother's name so it would not be extinct.

He invented the art of printing with movable type in 1450. By his method the letters were separated and movable blocks were used for the first time. He worked out a crude little wooden press, instead of having the letters all written slowly by the hands of monks as they had been.

Gutenburg set his heart on printing a larger Bible which would be cheaper because done by machinery. He wanted to bring the Bible within the reach of everyone.

The first book issued from the press was the "Forty-two Line Bible", commonly known as the "Mazarin", after the owner of the first copy. This Bible was bound in two volumes and numbered, in all, one thousand two hundred eighty-two pages. The work took almost six years but at the end of the time the first great book in the world was finished. There are more than forty of these Bibles still in existence.

--Myrtle Faria H9z

TALES OF THE DAYS OF THE KNIGHTS

Daniel, Hawthorne
GAUNTLET OF DUNMORE. Days of the Hundred Years War.

Daniel, Hawthorne
HONOR OF DUNMORE. Mystery and adventure in the siege of Southward Castle, and the tournaments.

Hewes, Agnes Danforth
BOY OF THE LOST CRUSADE. "Roland Arnot, a little French boy, joins the Children's Crusade, reaches the Holy Land and finds his Crusader father whom he has gone to seek."

Lamprey, Louise
MASTERS OF THE GUILD. Stories of days when knights went adventuring and puppet players amused the people in the market places.

Lownsbery, Eloise
BOY KNIGHT OF REIMS. Story of Jean d'Orbais, of a family of master workmen, all of whom had helped in the building of the great cathedral of Rheims. Jean is asked to make a statue of Joan of Arc, to be erected in the square.

Malory, Sir Thomas
BOY'S KING ARTHUR. Edited by Sidney Lanier.

Pyle, Howard
MEN OF IRON. Portrayal of the training of nobles for knighthood in the days of Henry IV of England.

Pyle, Howard
OTTO OF THE SILVER HAND. Kidnapping of Otto and his adventures among rough soldiers; tale of oldest days of romance.

Pyle, Howard
STORY OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS.

Stein, Evaleen
OUR LITTLE CRUSADER COUSIN OF LONG AGO; being the story of Hugh, page to King Richard of England, in the Third Crusade. This is a good book to read after, or before, "THE TALISMAN".

Stein, Evaleen
OUR LITTLE FRANKISH COUSIN OF LONG AGO; being the story of Rainolf, a boy at the court of Charlemagne.

Tappan, Eva M.
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD. Interesting picture of life in castles, monasteries, and towns during the Middle Ages.

Yonge, Charlotte Mary
DOVE IN THE EAGLE'S NEST. Story of the robber barons of the fifteenth century in Germany.

Zollinger, Guillma
BOY'S RIDE. "In the evil days of King John, a boy of fourteen, risked his life to save that of another."

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TREATIES BETWEEN SALADIN AND RICHARD

King Richard of England and King Philip of France disagreed, neither being willing to yield first place to the other at Jerusalem. Soon Philip sailed back to France in disgust, leaving Richard to re-capture Jerusalem alone.

Richard made a treaty with Saladin, telling him that both the Moslems and Franks were worn-out; that all their cities were being destroyed and the wealth perishing on both sides. As for Jerusalem, they were firm and wouldn't relinquish it even if there were but a single man left. As to the land, he requested the further side of the Jordan; and as the Cross to the Moslems was only firewood, but to the Christians was priceless, he requested it, and also that the Sultan be gracious so that there could be peace and rest from the weary trial.

To this appeal Saladin made answer:

"Jerusalem is as holy to us as to you, since it is the scene of our prophet's journey, and the place where the people must assemble on the last day. As for the land it was ours to begin with and you invaded it and took it from the feeble Moslems who then had it; and so long as this war lasts God will not permit you to set up a stone in it. As for the Cross, our holding it is a point of vantage, nor can we surrender it for the benefit of Islam."

Richard had been much hampered by the Crusaders of other countries who were aroused by his haughty behavior, and the best he could do was to declare a truce with Saladin. The truce lasted for three years in which the Christians were allowed to visit the Holy Sepulchre unharmed. The Crusaders went but he did not, because he disdained going there as a pilgrim when he expected to go as a conqueror. Before he left he told Saladin of his intentions of coming back and renewing the war.

The Turks were better organized, not better equipped, for they were ruled by one mind. The European commanders were divided among themselves. Through these conditions the Cross lost what had been gained in the conquests of the first crusades. The crescent won through unity of aim, interest, and command.

--Kenneth Matheson H9y", Robert Hauk L8y', Pierre Loustalet L7y"

TOMBS OF THE CRUSADERS

In the early Middle Ages, the practice within the church became common of errecting an altar on top of a tomb, which is called a sarcophagus, meaning altar tomb. Throughout the Middle Ages the decorations on the tombs were various, but the most common tomb was the altar tomb. It had an effigy of the deceased on the cover.

If a Crusader had gone only once to the Holy Land his feet were uncrossed, but if he went two times his feet were crossed. The men who went with the Crusaders, and the Crusaders themselves, were buried in their tombs all attired in their full armor. They were even holding their shields. Their hands were placed on the handles of the swords as if they were going to fight. The coffins were very narrow at the end where their feet were, but at the other end were very wide. Many Crusaders were buried standing.

--Mary Condo L8y', Clellia Hendricks H9y"

THE ORIGIN OF CHIVALRY

Chivalry on the part of the people meant that they respected their sworn word, never took unfair advantage of others, and defended children against their oppressors. They sought to make justice and right prevail in the world. Chivalry thus marked the union of pagan and Christian virtues.

The chivalrous men defended the women and widows against anything which sought to harm them. They thought that women were far superior. Their adoration centered around the Virgin in Heaven and the ladies upon the earth, and they handed down to the modern world the ideal of chivalry. The cult of the Virgin and the cult of chivalry grew together. Perhaps they were the expression of the same deep-rooted instinct, the craving for romance which rises to the surface again and again in history.

--Ethel Younce L8y'

THE RESULTS OF THE CRUSADES

The object for which the Crusades were started was a failure (namely to conquer the Mohammedans), but there were many other results which were not expected. The movement broke down feudalism and was a cause for bigger states in Europe. The Crusaders learned that the Mohammedans were far more advanced in learning than the Christians. This caused a revival of learning in Europe.

They opened up communication between the East and West and caused a big trade to be built up. Europe must have silk, spices, tapestries, and precious stones from the far off land. Enterprising Italian merchants at Genoa, Florence, and Venice undertook to supply them. These products of the East which before the Crusades were used only by the wealthy people, after the Crusades were used by the common people.

Though the Christians did not conquer the Mohammedans, they stopped their westward movement for a while, until the European states became strong enough to prevent them from overrunning Europe.

--Barbara Archer L7y', Nels Hamberg L8y', Anna Pedersen H9y"

INTERESTING EVENTS DURING THE CRUSADES

In the year 637 Palestine fell into the hands of the Mohammeans and the churches were turned into mosques. In 1073 Palestine came under the control of the Turks. The first great cause of the Crusades was a desire to free the Holy Land. --Mabel McRae

For many years the two classes, pilgrims and traders, continued to travel to the East but the road was hard to travel and there were many dangers. The Turks taxed the Christians for the privilege of visiting the Holy Land, but the pilgrims felt repaid for their suffering by seeing the holy places. The traders profited much on their trips. --Miriam Haglund

Though there are controversies about the number of Crusades the following seem to be accepted: 1097 to 1099 Crusaders took Jerusalem; 1147 to 1149 Unsuccessful, 1189 to 1192 Conquest of Acre, 1202 to 1204 established Latin Empire, 1212 to 1213 Unsucessful, 1228 to 1229 Unsuccessful, 1248 to 1254 Unsuccessful, 1248 to 1254 Unsuccessful, 1270 to 1271 Unsuccessful --Richard Taylor

There was a Children's Crusade in 1228. The children started from France and before the Crusade left Germany there were twenty thousand, under the leadership of a boy named Nikolas. Most of them perished on the way, many were captured and used as slaves, and only a few returned. --Carl Rokala

The Crusades were made for the purpose of retaking the Holy Land from the Saracens or Turks. They were begun by an appeal from Pope Urban in 1095 urging the people to conquer Jerusalem. --Francis Netland

In the war waged by the Christian Powers of Europe to take the Holy Land the Christians wore a cross on their right shoulders as a sign of their mission. --Angelina Rapett

The Crusaders took their name from the Latin word "crux" meaning "the cross". --Emily Silva

The first Crusade was a mob of wild Christians. A year was spent training two hundred thousand men. They were under the command of Godfrey of Bouillon and Robert, Duke of Normandy. --Gilbert Barley

There were so many Crusaders that they could not all go at once and were divided into five sections. On the way men, women, and horses died for the lack of water because they did not know how to carry water. The Turks used skin bags. Even sheep and goats were used to carry baggage. --George Gimbal

In the year 1190, Richard and his friend Philip went to York. Here they found five hundred Jews who had taken shelter in an old castle. They had killed each other because they did not want to go to war in the crusade to the Holy Land. -- Richard Colburn

When the Crusaders first started war with the Turks they won the first battle with ease., In the second they had a hard time attacking a city because the Turks poured fire down on the Christians from the tops of the walls. --Mary Pick

The Crusaders won one battle while being besieged in a city. They fed a calf well with corn and sent it outside the gates. The enemy killed it at once for food and found it was full of corn. They thought the Crusaders must have much food that they could feed an animal so, and they went away believing they could not starve them. --Glenroy Hansen

Ten thousand Crusaders were killed during a siege of fifty weeks before Jerusalem was taken from the Turks. --Clayton Hoeth

As the Crusaders marched across the sands under the hot sun they wanted to take off their armor but they dared not because of the shower of arrows. The Turks and fast horses rode in close to the marchers and let loose their arrows and then sped away.

--Francis Pesano

For a time the Crusades went well but the leaders would not work together and little by little, town by town, the Turks recaptured the Holy Land. --Donald Rawson

Godfrey of Bouillon was chosen King of Jerusalem but he refused to wear the king's crown on the spot where the Savior of the World had worn a crown of thorns. Godfrey died in the year 1100.

--Richard Thomas

Although the Crusades failed to drive the Mohammedans out of the Holy Land they, nevertheless, had some very important results. During this period a great number of new natural products and wares were introduced into Europe from the Mohammedan lands.

--Reino Laukkanen

Marco Polo's journey and the Crusades had the same effect on western civilization. They both made the people of the West want the goods of the East. --Ruth Nelson

The Holy War profoundly influenced European history. By their warfare against the Turks the Crusaders delayed the downfall of Constantinople three centuries, giving the young Christian civilization of the West an opportunity to conserve its strength before Mohammedanism again gained a foothold in Europe.--Frank Gaipa

The Holy Wars helped to destroy feudalism, for large numbers of nobles perished in the Crusades or lost their fortunes.

--Donald Staltenberg

Finally, the Crusades awakened the spirit of exploration and discovery, and therefore played an important part in the voyages of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. --Vito Napoli

Constantinople, captured in 1453 by Turks from a land near China, remained a Turkish city until the World War.

MODERN CRUSADERS

Nine or ten centuries ago, during Medieval times, the greatest ambition of men was to join the Crusades. Men sacrificed all things dear to them to be able to enter these warlike expeditions.

The Crusaders of today have just as difficult a time in fighting their own battles as the knights of the Middle Ages. They direct their efforts toward the Occupational World in which they hope to find their place. A modern crusader must fight bravely to earn the dollars which represent food, clothing, and shelter. If a man can support his family in this age, he has done the work of a real knight just as much as if he were fighting in a crusade.

The high ninth graders are crusading as earnestly as the knights of old. They are industriously searching to gain needed information about occupations. Their purpose is to find a proper life work in which each can be successful. After the material is collected it is organized and used as the subject of a career book. Many of these books are not only valuable to the authors but to those who read them. Dr. L. W. Smith, Superintendent of the Berkeley Schools, has sent the following career books, with the permission of the writers, to the Director of Research of the Boy Scouts of America in New York City. Dr. Hurt, the director, has written his appreciation and states that the books will be of value to him in his work. The following books were sent:

The Buyer.....Margaret Lucy
The Secretary.....Ruth Kroll
The Civil Engineer.....George Donovan
The Secretary.....Dorothy O'Leary

Other Books which have been selected, with the consent of the owners, for just as important use as the above were:

Interior Decoration.....Edna Collins
The Secretary.....Dorothy Conrad
The Nurse.....Katie Santos
Aviation.....Jack Snook

--Inez Kosty H9y'

CAUSES FOR THE CRUSADES

We now know that there were causes for the Crusades other than that of religion. One was a desire for new homes. Travelers and pilgrims had spoken of the riches of the East which led many Crusaders on to Palestine, especially the younger sons of nobles. Usually they obtained little land when their fathers died and they now saw a chance to get land. News of a Christian victory always brought more settlers from Europe. --Madaline Viale L7y"

TORTURE CHAMBERS

One of the most awful torture chambers was called a fass or cradle. Cushioned with steel, it had an unpleasantly inclined back against which captives were laid and rocked. There was, also, the spiked hare, or wooden roller, covered with spikes and used to mash the prisoner's limbs; and the wheel in which the victim was bound to a wooden bed while a wheel of iron was whirled over him with force to break every bone in his body. Political prisoners were placed in what they called the Frog's Tower where he was cut to pieces by revolving knives. After transfixing his body, eyes, and brain they put them on spikes to feed the fish. If any merchant gave short measure to anyone he was punished by being put into a basket and dipped up and down in water until he was dead. Another was the sofa torture. It was said that if the king didn't like people they were made to visit him and to sit on a sofa. When the victim was seated, a secret spring was released suddenly turning the sofa upside down and flinging the guest through a trapdoor onto rows of knives and spikes. For women accused of witchcraft, they had a ducking stool and witches' bridles that cut the tongues of the unfortunate women. The iron maiden, or jung frau, enclosed the person pressing spikes into him. --Fern Bohan H9y"

THE SERFS

Serfs were the poorest people in the Middle Ages. They were given land by their lord, and held from half an acre to forty or fifty acres. The serfs who occupied a small portion of the land were called cotters because they had just a little land around their cottages. A serf who occupied thirty acres of land and a cottage had to pay his lord two shillings, a cock, and two hens at Christmas. He also had to harrow two days with his own horses and harrows, and do his hauling, harvesting, and wood cutting for the year. They were given three meals a day while working for their lord. The meals consisted of beef, cheese, and broth which did not cost more than two and a half pence. The serfs couldn't sell a cow without the lord's consent. Their cottages had holes in the roofs to be used as chimneys and for lighting. Their floors were of earth and seldom dry. They had no stoves, no clocks, no books, no chairs, but rude stools and, perhaps, tables. As for clothes, few had more than one garment, a sleeveless coat reaching to the knees, woven of wool and belted with rope or leather. They wore these day and night, only taking them off when they were worn out. These people never took a bath because they thought it dangerous.

--Edward Kenny H7y'

Desir

THE H9 OPERETTA

An operetta was given by the H9 graduating classes. The Senior Glee Clubs accompanied in the singing. The operetta was a pageant of the year. There was a large calendar on the stage showing the twelve months. As Father Time tore each month from the calendar, those performing in that particular month came through the calendar. A brief summary of the program for each month follows:

January: A snow scene. The girls wore white Russian costumes, and sang "Sleighing".

February: St. Valentine's. The boys and girls wore fancy and comic valentines. Sang "Nobody Loves A Comic Valentine".

March: Irish scene. The wind tore through the sheet before Father Time could tear it off. Irish dancers followed. Irish policemen did a comic dance. Sang "The Wind", "Irish Charm", and "I Was Born In New York".

April: Easter scene. A vested choir of girls who held armfuls of Easter lilies entered. Sang "O, Calvary" and "He Did Not Die In Vain".

May: May Day scene. The girls wore brightly colored dresses and carried May baskets of gay flowers. Sang "'Tis May".

June: Wedding scene. Tiny kindergarten children formed a bridal procession accompanied by pretty garland girls. Sang "June Wedding" and "I Love You Truly".

July: Fourth of July scene. A life-size firecracker exploded which frightened four toy soldiers. Sang "Soldiers' Song".

August: Sea scene. There were a number of gay, rollicking sailors who sang "Singing Johnny", and "Motorboat Song".

September: Spanish scene. Spanish senoritas and senors did a tango and sang in Spanish, "Te Adore Yo!" and "Me Muc!"

October: Halloween scene. There were witches who did a dance around a bubbling pot of toads, lizards, snakes and poison. Scarecrows came in with owls hooting and scooting about. Sang "Witches' Incantation".

November: Indian scene. Indians were sitting around a large campfire. They greeted the Pilgrims who came, and together they celebrated Thanksgiving. Sang "Indian Song", and "Indian Campfires".

December: Manger scene. Wise men were on one side of stage, shepherds on the other. Candle bearers marched around. Sang "Three Kings of Orient", "Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem", "Silent Night".

The operetta ended with Father Time marching out and the New Year, 1933, coming in.

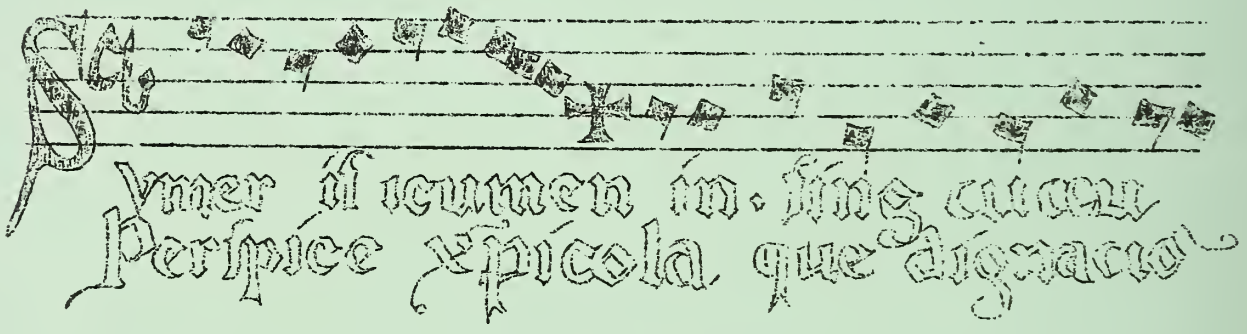
--Cecile Pale H9y'

BAND EVENTS

The Burbank Band has had another one of its busy seasons. We have appeared at many public showings. Among these are the Rivoli Theater and the football stadium. The selections we have played are many of Souza's famous marches and overtures by other composers. It seems surprising to what extent the band has grown in the short length of time it has been together. It has grown to a large group of sixty-five boys. As some of the boys are leaving soon, Mr. Hobbs would enjoy it if he could receive new members to cover the loss of the departing boys. --Ralph Ilmanen H9y'

ORCHESTRA

The orchestra played in the assembly on October 28, 1932. They played "Wein Bleit Wein" by Schrammel, "The Stephanie Gavotte" By A. Czibulka, "La Golondrina", a Mexican waltz by M. L. Lake, the "Overture La Tosca" by Henderson, and "March Standard Bearer" by Smith. They also played at KenneyPark on October thirtieth, repeating the program they played in the assembly. Mr. Hobbs now leads the orchestra. --Stewart Porton L9y"



EARLY MUSIC

The first harmonized vocal music was written, (if not also composed), by John of Fornsete, a monk of Reading Abbey, in A. D. 1240. The notes were square as: The measures are divided by a short line, half the size of the clef in width. Later, in "The Golden Sonata" by Purcell, in 1683, the notes became round. The measures were scrawled all through the page, from top to bottom. In Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," the notes were curved:

--Arthur Belmont L8y'

THE JUNIOR GIRLS' GLEE CLUB

We girls worked very hard in singing so we could win the contest against the boys. We practiced three songs: "Fairy Revelry", "The Sleigh", and "A Litile Dutch Garden". The club is composed of Melba Thomas, Gertrude Make, Mary Sugiyama, Barbara Archer, Jean Houser, Carmella Sgroe, Vera Cook, Doris Batchelder, Dagmar Nielson, June Brockage, Thelma Kruse, Irene Castanada, Edith Dawson, Sue Scott, Sylvia Nilson, Florence Ames, Frieda Gotzmer, Anita Potter, Bernice Anderson, Frances Yellis, Cora Shirley, Theresa Ghiorso, Glory Krag, Lucille Booth, Dorothy Lewis, Elizabeth Borcher, Fern Brabrandt, Madeline Viale and Panoria Anagnos.

--Melba Thomas L7y'

THE JUNIOR BOYS' GLEE CLUB

The Junior Boys' Glee Club is composed of boys from the seventh and low eighth grades. The boys have sung several good songs for the Dads' Club and the Parent-Teachers' Association and they are hoping to win the contest in which some judges will decide whether the boys' or the girls' glee club will sing at the Rivoli Theater. We are going to sing the following songs: "At Dawning", by Cadman, "Hunting Song", a Highland Folk Song, and "Johnny Sands", by John Simmons. The following boys are in the glee club: Clifford Machek, Richard Davidson, Herbert Winter, Robert Greer, Maurice Viramontes, Harold Nagler, Arthur Belmont, George Davis, Richard Fischer, Lincoln Goddard, Manuel Castenada, Lawrence Smart, Billy Morse, Bobert Harrison, Lawrence Ysunza, Tony Rubino, Jack Anderson, Pierre Loustalet, and John Escabar. Miss Gilbert is the director.

--Maurice Viramontes L7y"

MUSIC OF OTHER LANDS

Music is even found in the jungles where it is played and danced to by the natives. No one knows from whence their music comes, but it is supposed that it is handed down from year to year and century to century as folk songs are. Every country has a different type of music. China has a kink of twangy music, Spain has a crisp sound to her music, and Russian music has a vigorous sound. As we rise in the human scale the phrases are longer and more varied. On the L8y' program folk songs were sung in German, French, Swedish, Spanish, Portuguese, Irish, Finnish, and Greek.

--Mary Condo, Donald White L8y'

"Music is the universal language of mankind." Longfellow

SENIOR GIRLS' GLEE CLUB

The Senior Girls' Glee Club, numbering thirty members, has taken part in various entertainments during the past school term. The first performance was that for the Dads' Club when it was organized. They sang two songs entitled "The Songs We Love" and "My Native Land". The second was in the assembly when we sang two Spanish songs in Spanish, "Te Adore Yo" and "Me Mue". We were assisted by the Senior Boys' Glee Club. The girls had Spanish shawls, and flowers in their hair, while the boys wore black and red Spanish jackets, sembreros, and red sashes. The third and most important we sang at the Rivoli Theater. We sang the same Spanish songs and wore the same regalia as described above. Lastly we assisted the H9 classes with their operetta. We were very proud to have the honor. All this was accomplished under the very capable direction of Mrs. Rhodes.

I would suggest that all those interested in singing join the glee club, because we expect to accomplish much more next term.

--Katherine Donahue L9y"

THE SENIOR BOYS' GLEE CLUB

The Senior Boys' Glee Club is small in number this year, due to the fact that music in the ninth grade is not required. The pupils are allowed only one activity. There was no competition for the Rivoli, and the boys joined forces with the girls, so that all were able to go. The Senior Boys' Glee Club sang with the Senior Girls' Glee Club on the opening night of the Dads' Club. They sang two selections: "The Songs We Love", and "Oh Native Land". At the Rivoli the united Senior Glee Clubs sang two selections in Spanish: "Te Adore Yo" and "Me Mue". The boys then wore Spanish hats and bolero jackets, and the girls were also garbed in Spanish costumes. The H9 classes gave an operetta at the closing of school. The Senior Boys' Glee Club sat in front of the stage to help make the singing stronger and give it finer tone.

--John Patritch H9y'

"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."--Longfellow.

Science

DEVELOPMENT OF NUMBERS

There is no alphabet in the world which did not come from the Egyptian alphabet. The history of our figures, which are really picture letters, is even more interesting. Once upon a time people could only count on their fingers. If they wanted to say "one" they held up one finger, "two" was two fingers. All fingers meant ten. This way of counting with the fingers is the one that was used on paper, too. If you look at the Roman numerals I, II, III they are very plainly one, two, and three fingers.

The figures which we use now, and call Arabic, were also taken from the fingers. At first these figures were written in this way: — = ≡ ⊣ ⊃ (thumb and four fingers)--written quickly without lifting the pen became 1 2 3 4 5 From this it was not far to our figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The other figures were obtained by combining the first five.

The story of the zero is the most interesting of all. What is zero? Nothing. At first there was no zero. For counting they used a board marked off in squares or circles on which the figures were written. They left the zero place blank. Thus when they stopped using the board with circles for all numbers, the circle was left for the zero. --L7y' class

NUMBER PUZZLES OF LONG AGO

Do you ever stop to think that years ago people studied arithmetic? Naturally the way they multiplied, divided, added, and subtracted was very different from the modern way.

Some excellent mathematicians in those days made and solved some number puzzles. Can you be a mathematician and solve and explain the following:

Every lady in this land
Has twenty nails upon each hand
Five and twenty on hands and feet
And this is true without deceit.

Three brothers divided four apples among themselves so that one had no more than the others, and yet no apple was divided. Explain how this was possible.

Show that half of eighteen is ten.

What two numbers are the same turned wrong side up?

Show how to distribute ten pieces of sugar in three cups so that every cup shall contain an odd number of pieces.

Show that six and six are eleven.

In a certain town three per cent of the inhabitants are one

legged and half of the others go barefoot. How many shoes are necessary?

After all don't you think that ancient mathematicians were clever? I would like to know how many of these you can figure out.

--La Verne Correa H7y'

ANOTHER PUZZLE

There are hundreds of interesting arithmetical puzzles. Try this one:

1 9 2
3 8 4
5 7 6

The integers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) are so arranged that the number in the second row is two times the number in the top row, and the number in the bottom row is three times the number in the top row. There are other ways of arranging the digits so as to produce the same result. Can you find any of them? --H7y" class

FOOLIN' WITH "FIGGERS"

Think of a number. Double it. Add six. Take away half. Take away the number first thought of. The answer is three.

If a brick weighs four pounds and a half a brick, how much does a brick and a half weigh? --L7z' class

SOMETHING FOR WHICH TO BE THANKFUL

Caius, a Roman boy, found addition and subtraction quite easy. For example:

CCLVII
CCCLXVIII
DCXXV

Howwould he multiply MCMXXXII by CMLXXXVII? --L8z' class

THE STORY OF MONEY

Cowrie shells were the world's first money. The Romans first coined gold to pay their soldiers, about 216 B. C. and the practice was revived by Constantine (312 A. D.) who fixed the gold unit and value and named it "solidus". The Byzantine series "solidus" followed, divided in halves and thirds, but was destroyed in 1453 A. D. when the Turks captured the Holy Lands. Because each city stamped its own coins on hand shaped pieces of gold, silver, and copper, trade usages were limited until the Greek example of dividing values by halves and fourths was followed. The word "dollar" is an English interpretation of the Austrian coin. The Spanish "dollar"

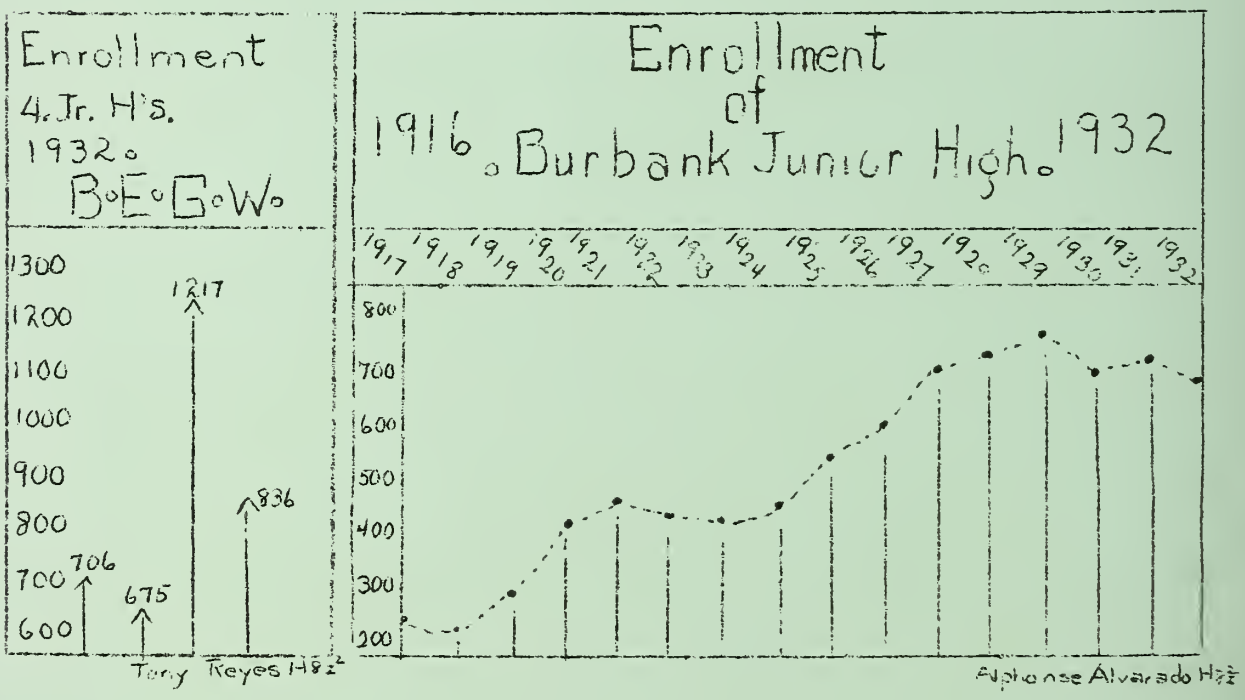
or eight-bits, having an "8" on one side, was named "pieces of 8". The Spaniards having found so much silver, made the most coins and, because of the Spanish territories and world trade, the "Peso", or "dollar", was used all over the world. The American coins using the "dollar" or even divisions of it were based on the Spanish coin. That is why we speak of two-bits or four-bits. --L7z' class

A CURIOUS NUMBER

An interesting number is 142,857. When this is multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, it gives the same figures in the same order beginning at a different point.

142,857 x 1 equals 142,857 142,857 x 2 equals 285,714
142,857 x 3 equals 428,571 142,857 x 4 equals 571,428, etc.

When this number is multiplied by nine the figures in the answer are all nines--999,999. In multiplying this number by eight, the product is 1,142,856. Add the first figure (1) to the last (6) and you have 142,857 as at the start! --L8y" class



SUPERSTITIONS OF OLD

Do you want to come with us back to the Middle Ages? All right then, come along. Step onto a magic carpet that will take us back, back, back through time, until we come to the age of knighthood. We're off! Soon we shall arrive. Ah! here we are in the astrologer's dingy quarters.

How strange this man looks! Let us tell you about the beliefs of this astrologer.

In those days people wondered why a fish died when it was out of the water, and why a man would die in water, why the sun rose and set, and where it went when it set. They did not know what the sun was made of, or what it did. They thought that the sun went around the earth because they believed that the earth was larger than the sun, and that the sun, being a smaller object, was controlled by the earth. They also thought that the sun was solid instead of hot gases and flames.

The coming of a comet was an event greatly to be feared. When they saw it, the astrologers looked into their great, strange book, and carefully studied the sky, but they could not discover what the comet was nor where it came from.

The astrologers told fortunes by the signs they saw in the stars. If a child was born, it was the custom for the parents to take it to the astrologer and have him tell what sign it was born under, and if the child were to be wealthy, or if sickness or accidents were to befall it. A constellation is a group of stars in the Zodiac. The Zodiac was the imaginary path around the sky where the planets circle. This path was divided into twelve parts, and there was one part for every month of the year: the Ram, the Bull, the Twins, the Crab, the Lion, The Virgin, the Scales, the Scorpion, the Archer, the He-goat, the Water-bearer, and the Fishes. This is what those superstitious people believed.

Although their ideas were incorrect they predicted that some day boats would without oars; wagons would go without animals having to pull them, and that a day would come when men would fly. Leonardo da Vinci, the artist-scientist, went so far as to experiment with flying wings. With these he could actually fly a little around the room.

Our knowledge of chemistry, astronomy and medical science has done away with superstitions, although there are yet many things which are still a puzzle to us. Centuries from now the scientists may think our puzzling questions easy to solve.

Our time is up now, so hop onto the magic carpet and we are off again, and this time back to good "old" 1932.

DRAWINGS HELEN STINSON

--Elaine Foss L8y', Nola Caprio H8y'

A CONVERSATION IN AN ALCHEMIST'S LABORATORY

An alchemist of the Middle Ages is conversing with a modern chemist, or doctor, as an alchemist was considered a doctor in the Middle Ages. He is Saracenic in appearance.

MODERN CHEMIST: I had a patient who had a severe pain in his back. I examined him thoroughly and could find no trouble. What do you recommend for such a case as this?

ALCHEMIST: Have you a loadstone?

MODERN CHEMIST: Why yes, but what good will that do?

ALCHEMIST: Why didn't you know that a loadstone will draw the pain from the body? What would you use for such a purpose, if not a loadstone?

MODERN CHEMIST: Why you could use various pain killing medicines and ointments; besides, radium and ray processes will cure pain; but first of all we must correct the cause of pain by diet and other means.

ALCHEMIST: Why such a thing is absurd! Things like that could never be possible. You have not even inquired what star he was born under. How do you know he can be cured?

MODERN CHEMIST: Thousands of people have been given these treatments and their ailments have been cured.

ALCHEMIST: Where do you come from?

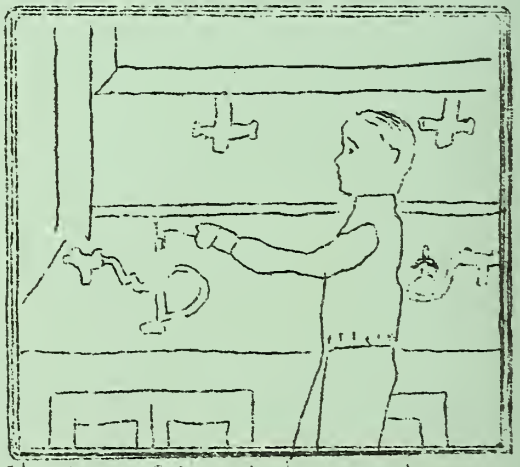
MODERN CHEMIST: From the Modern Age.

ALCHEMIST: I should like very much to live in the Modern Age. It must be exciting. What more of these strange, or rare things, have been happening?

MODERN CHEMIST: Why we are expecting a comet tomorrow, and we are preparing our telescopes in our observatories so that we can watch, and observe the strange movements of the comet.

ALCHEMIST: My good man, are you not afraid of comets?

The old laboratory



Modern School laboratory -
by Helen Johnson Hy

MODERN CHEMIST: Why no, comets won't harm me. They do nothing to the earth that is harmful. Why are you trembling and wringing your hands so?
ALCHEMIST: The gods will be angry! They will send their fire to kill us. Hurry! We must hide! The world is coming to an end!
(The alchemist hurries around the room hiding his valuable things and also fixing a hiding place for himself, when suddenly a loud noise is heard outside, and the alchemist runs and buries himself under some boxes. The noise is heard again and then--Bang! The modern chemist wakes up to find he was only dreaming, and now realizes that the noise he heard was a dynamite blast where men were excavating for a new skyscraper.)
MODERN CHEMIST: My! What an interesting dream! I am glad, though, that I possess the knowledge I do, as I would never enjoy the Modern Age if I had the belief and imagination of an alchemist of the Middle Ages. --Louise Atkinson H8y'

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Roger Bacon was born in the year 1214 A. D. He carried on active studies and experimental research, this latter work being done mainly in alchemy and optics. His friends began to get jealous and that resulted in his being accused of dealing in black magic. Bacon, in spite of his genius, could not get rid of the beliefs and errors of his time. He believed in the "Philosopher's Stone." It is something which they believed should be able to turn any baser metals into gold.

Bacon looked far into the future. He predicted that there would be boats that could run without oars (steamships); that wagons or carts would be able to run without horses (automobiles); that people would be able to fly like the birds do (aeroplane).

Now, we think of rocket or space ships; that Mars is peopled; that other planets are peopled. Just lately Johannes Winkler, a German scientist, experimented with a rocket filled with liquid which he called a space ship. It went fifteen meters or about fifty feet in the air, exploded with a loud roar and fell to the ground in millions of pieces. The reason for the explosion has not been found yet. All this shows that human beings are always trying to advance more in scientific ways. --Olga Lansing H8y'

THE SARACEN DOCTORS

In the ancient times the doctors did not know as much about sick people as we do now. At that time the doctors had to lie, as also did astronomers, because the stars were supposed to tell what

should be done for the sick persons. When someone was sick the doctor would ask under which star he was born. There was a belief that if a person were born under a certain star just coming over the horizon, his future life would be told by the star. The people thought that an epidemic of some disease was caused by the stars. If the moon was lying in a certain position, it would be harmful to give a sick person medicine. The medicines used were herbs, sages, wormwood, and penny royal, but medicines were not very good. The sick person must repeat various charms and make certain motions over and over again to become well.

--Olavi Laakso H8y'

ALCHEMISTS

Although the alchemist was superstitious, often dishonest, and practically always wring, without him modern chemistry would never have been.

Practically all of the alchemist's time was spent in trying to make a "Philosopher's Stone". The alchemists believed that the fortunate possessor of the stone would immediately gain health and wealth, and, if he continued to keep it, he would receive elevation of character and spiritual refinement.

Many dishonest alchemists and imposters worked on the ignorance of the people making them believe that such a discovery had been made. They went around to different people and claimed ownership of the stone and, by some sleight of hand trick, convinced the listener. Then, after a discussion, the imposter would sell his formula for the making of the stone to the listener, and walk off leaving behind him a poorer but wiser man.

I do not wish to convey the impression that all alchemists were imposters for there were some who worked twelve hours a day and who firmly believed that some day they would discover how to make the coveted "Philosopher's Stone".

None of the modern conveniences did the alchemists have. Instead of working in a clean, well-lighted laboratory like the modern chemists's they worked in dimly lighted places full of dirt, and filth, with strange vessels, portions of skeletons, pots, spheres, and symbols on the walls. In order to keep their discoveries secret they recorded all their work in strange symbols. Other things

the alchemists claimed were a knowledge of how to change other metals to gold and one even claimed that he had command of the weather. Another fantastic idea of the alchemists was that gold and silver grew. They reasoned thus: Plants and animals grow so why not gold and silver? By the above description you will probably conclude that the alchemists did absolutely nothing for science. This is wrong for their work with glass and artificial colorings was remarkable. They also had a knowledge of fermentation and made soaps, dyes, oils, perfumes, and medicines but the main thing they were known for was the turning of people's thoughts from superstitions and setting them to the actual working of substances. If not for anything else, we will always remember them for this.

—Billy Attix H8y'

Preparation

Process

Result

Electricity, the modern "Philosopher's Stone."

Theresa Brigante H8y'

PREPARING THE MANUSCRIPT

MORRIS SWANSON

Gutenberg's printing press and the Arabic invention of paper revolutionized the art of making books during the Middle Ages. Up to that time, monks and nuns had worked to copy manuscripts by hand and it was a very slow, painstaking process. If Edison's invention, the mimeograph, could have been used during the time of the revival of learning, educational progress would have been speeded up.

The typewriter was finally perfected as a practical writing machine in 1873. The Remington Company is credited with having put the first American machines on the market.

Even with Gutenberg's printing press, printing was a very slow process. If we had to use the old-fashioned equipment, three hundred or more copies of the "News" each week, and four hundred "Wizards" each term would take the energy and time used for our whole set of studies.

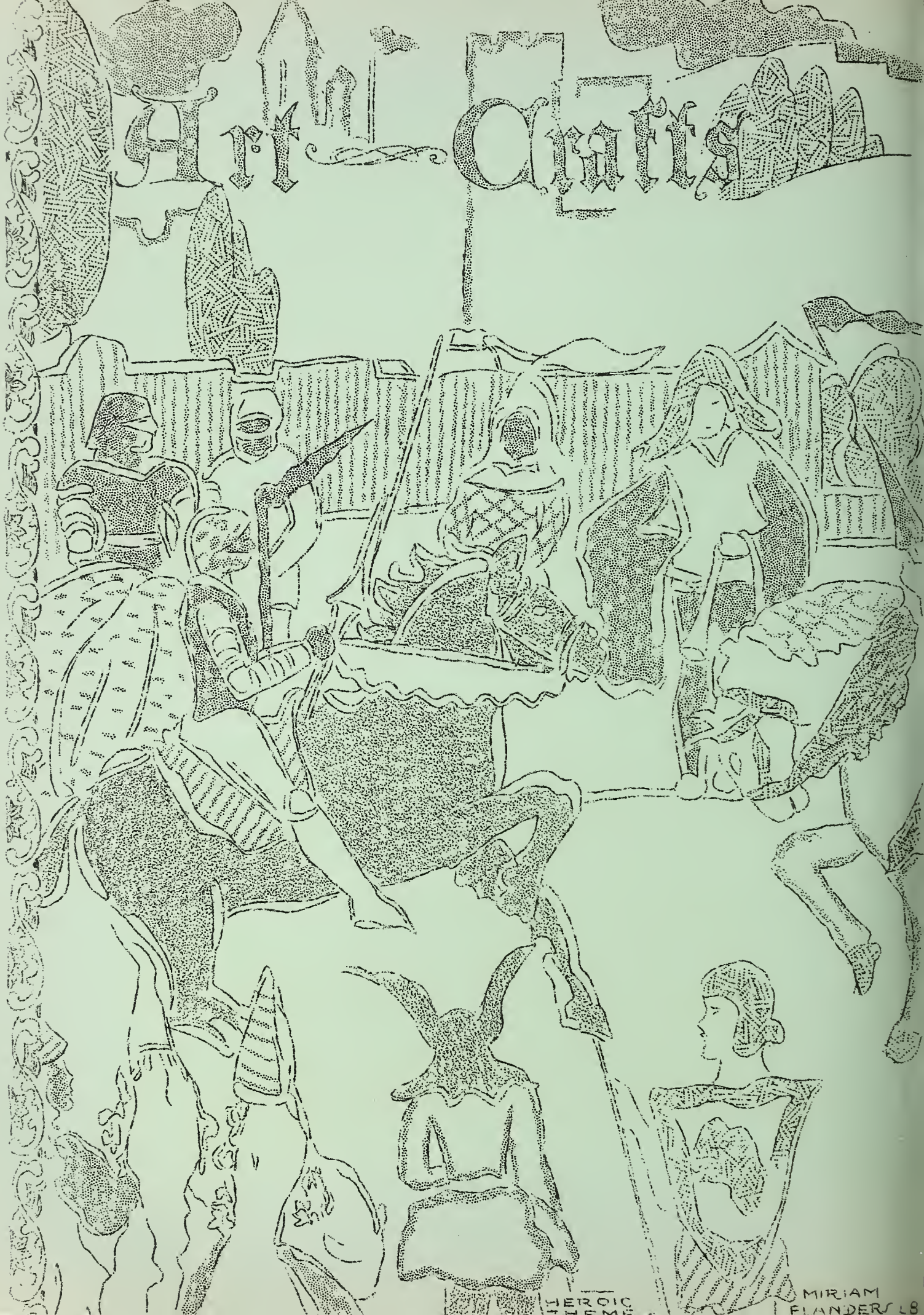
The organization of the "News" was very effective this term. Tuesday noon was the "dead-line" for copy. Number 1 "News" staff read the copy, looking for English, and spelling, and punctuation errors. When the Number 2 staff members arrived, they typed the copy in columnar form. Number 3's then checked the type-written articles and Number 4's arranged articles, and counted lines so that the pages would be arranged correctly. The Number 5 staff was very important. They were the stencil cutters. At first the H9's cut all the stencils, but toward the end of the term L9's had become experienced enough to help. Number 6 staff proof read the stencils and Number 7's attended to the mimeographing. The Number 8's assisted with the mimeographing, assembled, counted out the correct numbers for the various advisory rooms and delivered the papers to the advisory teachers' boxes. Next term, each staff group will advance a number and new H8 members will be added to the Number 7 and Number 8 groups. In this way we expect to keep an experienced staff so that we can start off a term easily. The paper has been a big success this term and we wish to improve next term.

During the H8 grade, we had typing three times a week. The motions were practiced on the edge of the tables, then, soon, we knew how to use the typewriter.

In the ninth grade, our goal was to gain more words a minute and to write accurately. The H9's also handled the work of putting out the "Wizard." After that they addressed envelopes and wrote business letters.

We kept a Typewriting Honor Roll, and when we made not more than one error for two minutes of writing we were given a different colored circle and a green star for perfect writing. The Honor Roll looked very nice with all of the different colors on it.

--Helen Giorno H9y"


Art & Craft
HEROIC THEME
MIRIAM FLANDERS '18

THE CHRISTMAS PLAY

In reviewing the Christmas play did you stop to wonder where Christmas plays originated? The history of drama begins, strangely enough, in the church. At first the choir sang the words, but later the words were put into the mouths of monks or members of the clergy who represented the Maries and the angels. The next hundred years brought about a number of changes a few of which were: the gradual substition of English for Latin, the welding of the plays into great groups or cycles, and the removal of the plays from the church to the churchyard or marketplace. The removal of the plays was brought about by the growth in length and dramatic interest. Of the great number of cycles of Miracle plays only four have been handed down to us; the most perfectly preserved of which are the York, Chester, and Townley Cycles.

Even while plays were still given in the church, they contained humerous incidents. In one of the Chester plays, "The Deluge", Noah's wife refuses, point-blank, to go aboard the ark and has to be put on by main force. In "The Second Shepherd's Play" of the Townley Cycle there is an episode of sheep-stealing which is a complete and perfect little farce. The comic figure of the merchant who sold spices to the Maries as they were on their way to the tomb of Christ, is another instance. --Doris Marshall H9y'

FEASTING WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD

Most of the daily life of the castle was spent in the hall. This hall was a bare room except for some flat stones which were in the center. On these stones the meat was cooked and the smoke found its way out through a hole in the roof. The people ate around oaken tables with wooden benches; or, before each meal, trestles were brought in and boards were laid upon them; for in those days "the festive board" was a literal board.

Supper was at five o'clock and the dinner hour was from nine to eleven in the forenoon. This meal consisted of bear meat, wild boar, roasted peacocks and swans, venison and pheasant pasties, and pigeon pie. Then the guests were ready for shad, salmon, mullet, and eel pie. Their desserts were sweetmeats, pastry, cloves, ginger and other spices. Thesemade the people thirsty so they drank large cups of wine mixed with honey and spices.

How far scientists have come in the study of foods since those Crusader days! How much longer people live these days because of better food habits! --Florence Johnson L9y'

CLOTHING IN MEDIEVAL TIMES

This period shows a marked change in clothing, for this was when the fitted garment began to develop. Tunics had been straight garments with folds and were now developed to form fitting, or semi-fitting, garments. Sleeves were rarely used in earlier periods but now came in. As civilization moved northward clothing had to afford protection from the weather. Tunics were still worn by men and women, but had sleeves. The sleeves were either scant or full and were made much longer than the arm. These could be turned down in cold weather to keep the hands warm. There was also a cloak which was circular and fitted nicely over the shoulders. Some of the common ones had a front with a band or cord with ornaments where the fastenings were attached. Colors were of brilliant hues such as blue, green, vermillion, and yellow. There was also clothing of brown, gray, black, and white. The wimple was a scarf-like piece of linen fastened on the top of the head and under the chin, and sometimes used to cover the face and chin. Buskins, which were leather shoes with pointed toes, were used for the feet. Women wore long dresses and under dresses that were not very well fitted to the upper part of the body.

--Sigrid Kurki H9y"

ART APPRECIATION IN THE LOW SEVENTH GRADE

This term we have had a display of objects of art and native dishes from Italy, France, Germany, China and England. You get so you can tell where they come from by the color and design. Venetian glass is spotted with what looks like gold, with a little light sheen of two colors mixed in it. This glass is very delicate, or as I may say, like a bubble. The heavy Spanish and Mexican glass has tiny white bubbles in it. Italian peasant pottery is decorated free hand to fit the shape of the object, and is beautiful, even if it is made of common clay. A Polish wooden container has gay colors, but the blue polychrome tray from India is delicate and light. Would you like to know how to decorate a house with beautiful, but cheap things? You should see our tiny, Mexican-peasant kitchen, our Oriental living room, our modern American library, our bedroom with Persian prints, and our green gum dining room with tiny real Bohemian glassware in it. We have had two pictures every two weeks from Miss Kidder's traveling exhibit of great paintings. Franz Mark's Red Horses was our favorite painting, because of the action and bright colors. We have had beautifully illustrated children's books. Dorothy Crane wrote about these each week in the "News."--Melba Thomas L7y'

CONTEST
ETJUO

VOLLEY BALL GAMES

Those of us who saw the girls' and boys' volley ball games felt that there was just as much courage needed in those games as was displayed in the tournaments of old.

The girls on the L9 team were Ethel Hagan, Captain, Clotilda Gaiato, Anne Trumpf, Dorothy Shelton, Kristine Holm, Noel Ninnis, and Jean McEvoy. Anna Mae Parker and Mary Odello both played as eighth player. Celia Pena, Wilma Morrison, and May Pastana were substitutes. These girls won from Willard and lost to Garfield and Edison. They were a grand team and displayed the kind of fighting spirit that is always characteristic of Burbank.

The girls on the H8 team were Hilda Immonen, Captain, Clara Nelson, Henrietta Smith, Phyllis Johnson, Theresa Brigante, Alice Perkins, Sylvia Jokinen, and Shirley Johnson. The substitutes were Ruth Lansing, Consuela Martinez, Betty Loebs, Helen Sundell, and Eleanor Squires. These girls won from Willard and Garfield but were defeated by Edison. Winning these two games the girls are entitled to their athletic award, which they certainly deserve as they used all of their efforts in obtaining them.

The boys on the H9 team were Edwin Larsen, Captain, Roland Anthony, Abraham Gurrola, Ralph Ilmanen, Alex Marshall, Robert Goodreau, Frank Kiefer, and John Patritch. The substitutes were Stanley August, Albert Savedra, Robert Wuagneux, John Pacheco, Richard Calais, and James Alexander. The boys in the first game lost to Garfield, but in the second game they came back winners.

The boys on the L8 team were Nels Hamberg, Alfred Duesdiecker, William Ramos, Edwin Mediros, Jack Sexton, Louis Ramirez, George Maki, and Wayne Forsstrom. The substitutes were Harvey Nelson, Merle Alexander, Robert Taylor, Charles Vitale, Elmer Wilen, and Waldemar Wilkman. They lost to Garfield but won from Edison and Willard, thereby winning their athletic awards.

--Lillian Clute, Alex Marshall H9y"

BURBANK ATHLETICS

The school playground has been well attended during the fall term. Boys have put their hearts into games just as the chivalrous knights of old. The Burbank boys have displayed fair play and good sportsmanship in baseball and passball, and other games they have played. Burbank's teams have engaged in several baseball games at the beginning of the term but football has proved to be the most popular sport. We have two teams, the lightweight and heavyweight teams, which have played in many games with other schools and playgrounds. Not so long ago Mr. Parkinson organized

a sports club. The officers are as follows: Charles Lechtaler, president; Alex Marshall, vice president; Eugene Stark, secretary; Albert Ghiorso, treasurer; Peter Giovannoni, sergeant-at-arms.

--Nels Hamberg L8y'

TUMBLING

These girls passed all of the tumbling stunts: Dorothy Crane, Sylvia Nilsson, Evelyn Torreano, Lorraine Taylor, Caroline Pastana, Josie Cuniberti, Lucille Faulkner, Margaret Freshwaters, Peggy Petersen, Fern Brabant, Goldie Bronsen, Loretta Dowling, Nancy Bonanno, Mary Condo, Edith Dawson, Louise Atkinson, Ruth Lansing, Frances Anzalone, Jessie Norell, Eleanor Fox, Gwendolyn Holstein, Dorothy Shelton, Ann Fuhrman, Jeanne Campbell, June Dixon, Bethel Jones, and Eleanor Young.

These boys also passed all of the tumbling stunts: Roy Wagnor, John McFarling, Ernest Herbert, Maurice Viramontes, Joseph Pomin, James Kilburn, Stewart Horton, Oliver Irons, Leo Kosti, Eugene Stark, John Hoeth, Philip Antons, Orva Hendrickson, Merle Alexander, Jack Patritch, James Alexander, Abraham Gurrola, and Richard Silva.

YE TOWNE GOSSIP

Here are some facts that the town crier would have announced had they happened in Ivanhoe's day.

Sylvia Nilsson, L7y', did a jump and reach of twenty inches and a standing broad jump of seven feet. Evelyn Torreano, L7y', and Rosaline Baccetti, L7y", made a perfect score on the traveling rings, making twenty rings each. Irene Kondeff, L7z, shot fifteen baskets in thirty seconds.

Mary Brownlee, H7y', shot eight baskets in thirty seconds and Doris Batchelder, H7y", and Olga Biagi, H7z, both got the baseball in, seven times. Lucille Silva, H7y", did a standing broad jump of seven feet three inches. Dorothy Soo, H7z, did seventeen rings.

Hisako Akagi, L8y', traveled twenty rings. Ethel Younce, L8y', shot nine baskets in thirty seconds. Susie Scott and Eva Milliman of the L8y" did a jump and reach of eighteen inches. Ruby Risch of the L8z did eight baskets in thirty seconds.

Clara Nelson did a jump and reach of twenty inches; Katie Indelicato, a broad jump of seven feet five inches; Eleanor Squires and Betty Stitzer, H8y', both shot ten baskets in thirty seconds. Phyllis Carlson, H8y", traveled twenty rings and Alice Perkins, H8y", did a standing broad of eight feet two inches. Marjorie Crews, H8y", did a baseball throw of eight out of ten. Naomi Stiles,

H8z', made a basketball throw of eight out of ten. Francis Anzalone, H8z", did nine basketball throws in thirty seconds.

Clotilda Gaiato, L9y', did a standing broad of seven feet ten inches and Annie Trumph, L9y" of eight feet four inches. Thelma Donato, L9z', and Edythe Verbeck, L9z' both shot seven baseballs out of ten. Marian Moran, L9z, and Mary Odello, L9z, traveled to twenty rings.

Victoria Yellis, H9y', and Lucille Stewart, H9y' did a jump and reach of twenty inches. Fanena Bernardi, H9y", shot eight baseballs. Elizabeth McGrath, H9y", shot ten baskets in thirty seconds. Annie Fuhrman, H9y", traveled twenty rings. Myrtle Faria, H9z, made a standing broad jump of seven feet.

H9 DANCERS

The H9 operetta, under the direction of Mrs. Vaugh and Mrs. Rhodes, was colorful and full of action. One of the most difficult dances was the Russian Cossack dance performed by Janet Helsten, Betty Frazee, Marjorie Wulburn, Iola Murchio, Ruth Thode, and Dorothy Larripa.

Lucille Dezell was March Wind. She was followed by an Irish Jig danced by Fanena Bernardi, Sigrid Kurki, Richard Silva, and Richard Calais. Clellia Hendricks gave Nick Kondoff and Joseph Everett just one smile which was enough to set them to dancing as only Irish policemen can dance.

Victoria Yellis, Clara McGee, Cleo McCabe, and Fern Bohan danced a graceful May dance with baskets.

June was ushered in by a wedding and before the wedding Elenore Young, Bethel Jones, Alice Inns, Phyllis Bertram, Mary Bonano, Mable Flaming, Rena Nardini, Elizabeth McGrath did a garland dance before the entrance of the bride.

One could almost feel the rocking of the boat as Rockwood Adams, Raymond Syufy, Charles Lechtaler, Eugene Strezeleski, and John Pacheco did a sailors' dance.

The Spaniards, with a stamp and a twirl, stirred the audience as they danced the La Jota. They were Albert Savedra, Joseph Adame, Clellia Hendricks, and Jean Campbell.

A cats' meow, and owls' hoot and in came the witches, Eva Fehr, June McGee, Inez Kosty, and Cecile Pale. I had my fingers crossed as I watched them, fearful that they would cast their spell upon me.

David Chavez, Robert Vuagneux, and Richard Dawson, by the light of a camp fire, did a peaceful Indian dance, and as they smoked their pipe of peace one could hardly believe that these men were capable of ferocious scalping.

PREPARATION

LYLE BROWN H7

CRAFT GUILDS

In the Middle Ages artists and artisans were organized into unions called guilds. Any one who could skillfully design as well as make things, became a full-fledged member. Today a man has a job in which he makes one little part of the object, and this becomes monotonous to the workman.

No period in all history produced so much original work in architecture, metal craft, wood craft, cloth making, and jewelry, as the Middle Ages because everyone knew his trade from beginning to end, and all tried to make new and more beautiful designs. Today we still copy designs of that period. Skill and ability, and that alone, could give a man honorable standing in a guild. Any man who did not do his work honestly and well received a penalty. Anyone who thought he was cheated in a product, brought the workman to the guild for justice. Men of the guilds worked to get the greatest possible beauty and worth in what they built or did.

We can learn from those men to know our sheet-metal and wood craft well enough to be able to create the design and then work it out to perfection. Then our work will last through the ages.

--James Kilburn H8z"

METAL SHOP--AN INTERESTING SUBJECT FOR BOYS

The boys of Burbank have many opportunities to learn many things and profit by them later in life. Metal shop offers one of these opportunities. This is the time, for boys interested in this work, to learn to handle different machinery in the shop, to know the names, types, and sizes of the varieties of irons and bolts, and to learn to solder and do other things which boys don't know, that can be done quickly and effectively. The information will not be forgotten because it will come in handy one time or another.

--Peter Backos H9y'

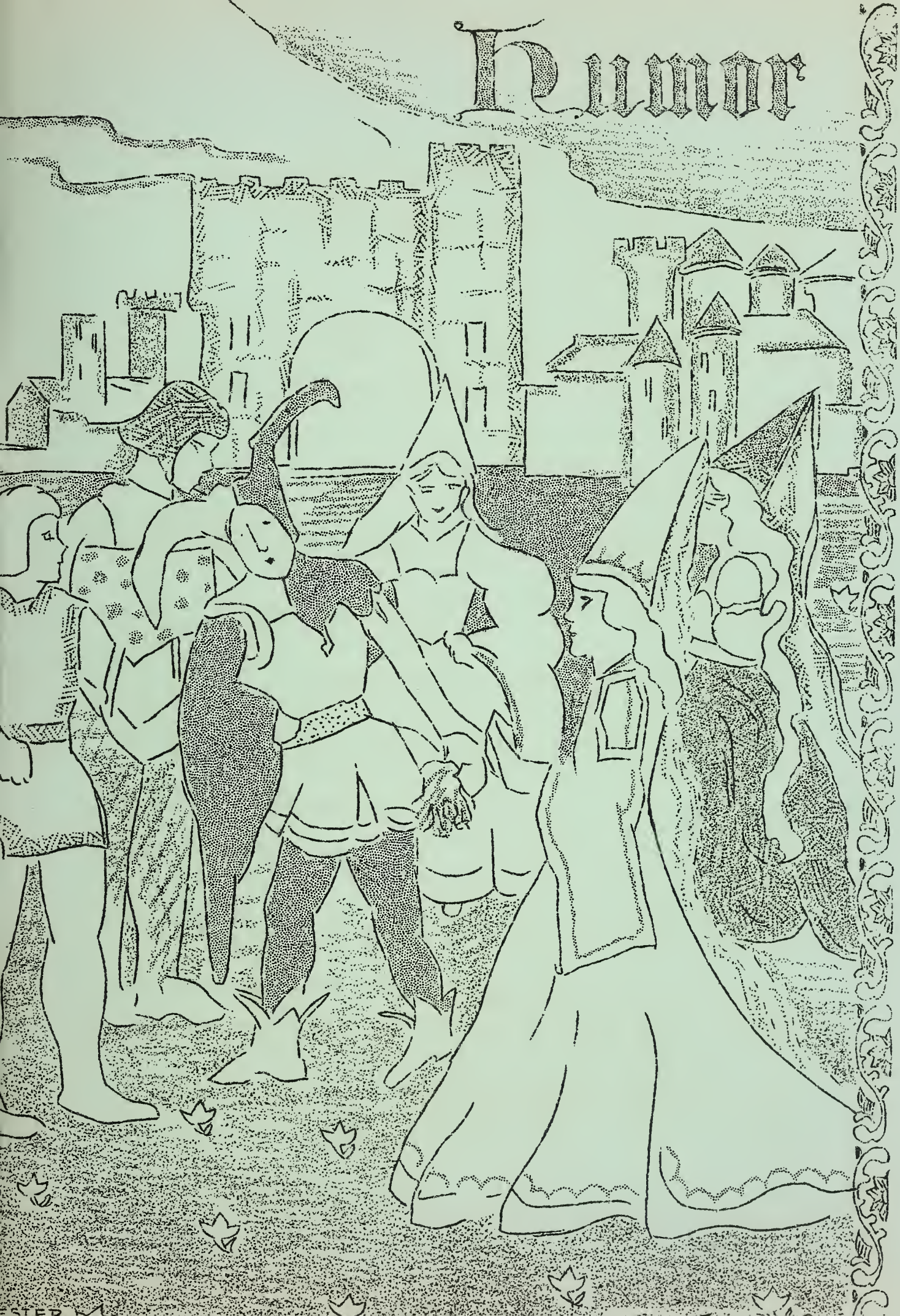
OUR WOOD SHOP

Our wood shop is now the largest school shop in Berkeley, and we now have a new machine which will drill a square hole. This will be very useful in making joints to connect parts of furniture.

The main outline for next term is to continue furniture making and guitar making. We will also try shoe repairing. Last, but not least, is row boat building, which most boys will try for.

Our wood shop should interest every boy, for it will surely be useful to know how to use tools which are used in every day life.

--Sheridan Stone H7y'


Humor

Teacher, explaining a lesson at the blackboard: "Now, children, watch the board carefully and I'll go through it again."

Frank: "I suppose you play on the football team."
John: "Why, yes. I do aerial work."
Frank: "What is that?"
John: "I blow up the footballs."

He: "Why are chairs not covered with silk?"
She: "Because they are meant to be sat in."

Dick: "What is the most dangerous vegetable on a ship?"
Dan: "A leek."

Teacher: "Name a collective noun."
Pupil: "Vacuum cleaner."

Harry, aged four, and Mary, aged seven, were listening to the cat making "a funny noise" while it slept. Harry said to his sister, "Mary, the cat left his motor running."

Impatient mother: "Roy, you go and wash your face!"
Roy: "Aw, Ma! Why can't I just powder it like you do?"

Pat: "How did your potatoes turn out, Mike?"
Mike: "Sure and they didn't turn out; I had to dig them out."

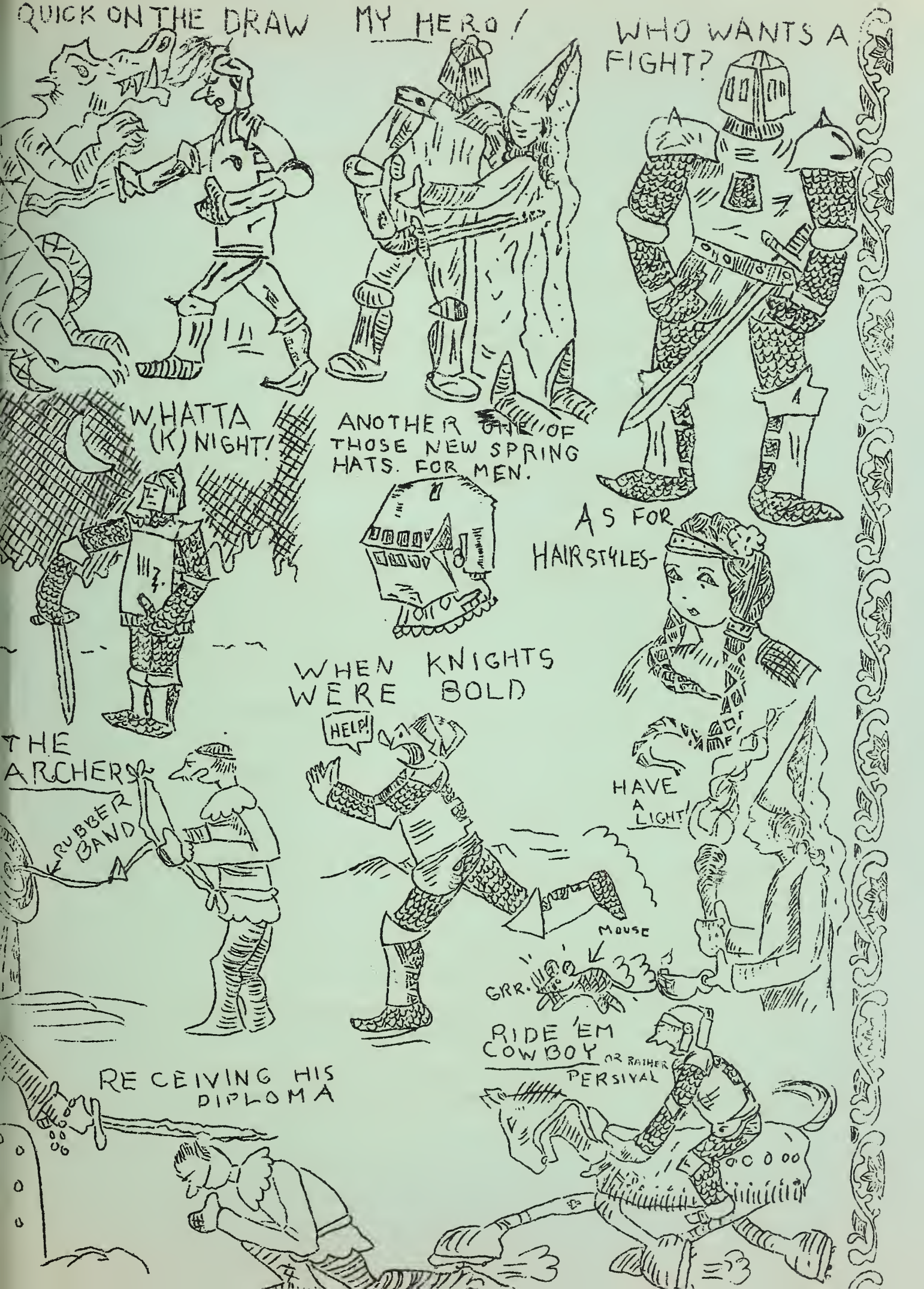
She: "You've seen Daddy, darling? Did he behave like a lamb?"
He: "Absolutely! Every time I spoke he said, 'Bah!'"

Proud mother: "Now that Herbert has lost his job, he will be able to practice his saxaphone all day."
Visitor (from flat above): "We never realize how bad the depression is until it is brought home to us!"

Motorist: "I've killed your cat, but I have come to replace it."
Old lady: "Very well; but do you think you can catch mice?"

Teacher: "How much time did you spend on your Latin last night?"
Pupil: "An hour and a half."
Teacher: "Well next time take your book home. You left it on my desk last night."

Bill: "Does your tooth still ache?"
Phil: "Don't know. The dentist kept it."


QUICK ON THE DRAW
MY HERO!
WHO WANTS A FIGHT?
WHATTA (K)NIGHT!
ANOTHER ~~ONE~~ OF THOSE NEW SPRING HATS. FOR MEN.
AS FOR HAIRSTYLES-
WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD
HELP!
THE ARCHERS
RUBBER BAND
HAVE A LIGHT!
MOUSE
GRR.
RIDE 'EM COWBOY OR RATHER PERSIVAL
RECEIVING HIS DIPLOMA

Maid: "I left my last place because I was asked to do something I didn't like to do."
Mistress: "Really! What was that?"
Maid: "Find a new job."

"Did you hear Robinson snoring in church? It was terrible!"
"Yes, I did. He woke me."

Lady: "How did you find the penny I gave you, so soon?"
Beggar: "I'm not the blind man. I'm just waiting for him."

She: "I can't sing unless you give me the key."
Bobbie (aside): "I bet Pa got it and hid it."

Customer: "Your dog seems very fond of watching you cut hair."
Barber: "It isn't that. Sometimes I snip off a piece of the customer's ear for him."

After much sacrifice on the part of her family, a young girl was sent to a select boarding school. Her schoolmates soon persuaded her to change her name from Jessie to Jessica. The next letter to her brother was signed, "Your loving sister, Jessica". She soon received this reply: "Dear Jessica, Mamica and Papica are both fine. Little Samica has a new tooth. Bobica sends love. ,
Your loving brother, Tomica".

Mother: "Why, Dan! You have your shoes on the wrong feet."
Dan: "Well, these are the only feet I have."

Bill: "When I first came to Berkeley I couldn't walk."
Bob: "How was that?"
Bill: "I was born in Berkeley."

Tommy: "Is it true, sister, that the sheep is the dumbest of all animals?" "Yes, my little lamb."

Coach: "Foul!"
Tom: "Where are the feathers?"
Coach: "This is a picked team, freshie."

Teacher: "Bill, do you know Lincoln's Gettysburg Address'?"
Bill: "No, Miss Brown. I thought he lived in the White House."

Dot: "I don't see how football players ever get clean!"
Tot: "Silly! What do you think the scrub teams are for?"

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HOW DID THEY DO WITHOUT CANOPENERS?
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THE THINKER (MOSTLY MAGIC)
WHEN DO WE START/
WHAT THE UP-TO-DATE WOMAN WORE IN THOSE DAYS.
THE HERO/
CHOOSE YOUR HEAD-GEAR, GIRLS
By Robert Amesbury